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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1873. NO. 297.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LONDON, August 26.—The trial of the Bank of England forgers was brought to an end this afternoon. After George Bidwell had concluded his cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, he delivered an address to the Court, in which he exonerated Austin Bidwell and Edwin Noyes from all complicity in the frauds, and declared that he and Geo. MacDonnel were the only guilty ones. MacDonnel also addressed the Court, bearing out the statements of Bidwell. The case was then given to the jury, who after twenty minutes' deliberation found all the accused guilty. Justice Archibald immediately sentenced each of the prisoners to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the laws for their offense.

SPANISH STEAMERS TO BE GIVEN UP.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Times* says the British government, at the request of Germany, has sent orders to the commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, to deliver to the republican authorities the Spanish steamers Olmanza and Victoria, but that the inferior force under Admiral Lobos makes the recapture of the vessels by the insurgents highly probable if they are surrounded. The vessels are without crews and cannot in their present condition be used against the insurgents.

CHOLERA IN HUNGARY.

A dispatch says the cholera is raging in Hungary and that fifty per cent. of the cases prove fatal.

TRADES UNIONISTS.

At a demonstration of Trades Unionists at Edinburgh, Saturday, 15,000 men were in the procession. The object of the demonstration was to protest against the criminal law amendment act.

SHAKESPEARIAN DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED.

LONDON, August 25.—Some interesting Shakespearian documents have just been discovered, which contradict recent theories touching Shakespeare's business connection with theaters.

THE STORM OF SUNDAY

and Sunday night was one of unprecedented severity. Accounts from Cambridge, Peterboro, Wisbench, Newark and other towns, represent that the wind and lightning were appalling. Thousands of people refused to go to bed lest their houses should be overwhelmed while they slept. A number of fires were kindled by lightning and heavy damage is reported. Childerby Hall, near Cambridge, historically connected with the reign of Charles I, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Austria.

MEDALS TO AMERICA AT THE EXPOSITION—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS.

VIENNA, August 25.—Of thirty thousand medals awarded to exhibitors at the Exposition, four hundred go to America. There is much dissatisfaction with the results of the exposition. It is asserted that a number of articles which were entered for competition received medals, and that several firms which had duplicates of the goods on exhibition were awarded diplomas through manipulations of the juries. The quantity of goods and specimens which will be returned from the American department is very small. Exhibitors have been leaving in crowds as fast as they could get away since the close of the Exposition.

Spain.

SIEGE OF CARTAGENA ABANDONED.

MADRID, August 25.—The fleet under the command of Admiral Lobos which commenced to bombard Cartagena has been compelled to withdraw out of range of the guns of the insurgents. On account of the inferior armament of vessels they cannot co-operate with the artillery of the forts.

CARLISTS OR ESTELLA—CARLISTS DEFEATED.

MADRID, August 25.—On Sunday there was a severe engagement near Estella, between five thousand government troops and three thousand Carlists under Olio. The Carlists, who were in large force, and under their favorite leaders, were completely defeated by the Republican troops. They asked twice to remove their dead and wounded, which request was granted. The remains of the Carlist army retired towards the French frontier. Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and General Tristavy are among the wounded. The Carlists have withdrawn from the neighborhood of Bergs, having apparently abandoned the idea of its reduction.

CARLISTS AGAIN DEFEATED.

MADRID August 26.—Lizaraga with 8,000 men is reported as marching to reinforce the Carlist force, besieging Estella, who now numbers 8,000. The latter were again defeated on Monday with considerable loss by the Republican force in Estella. The republican loss is very heavy.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The schooner Memento, which left St. John's June 18, is believed to be lost, with seven persons, all on board. The body of a passenger has been picked up in that harbor. Miss Bird and her party of one hundred destitute English children has arrived.

The ship St. Louis with general cargo from Liverpool for Philadelphia, struck on Jib rock and sank. The crew is saved.

CHARLESTON, August 26.—Sir Samuel Baker and party have reached Cairo returning from the expedition into Africa.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—The steamships Cambria, Dorian, Wyoming, Celtic and Hansa, from New York, and Samaritan from Montreal, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 26, 3 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Turpentine 36s 6d. No other changes in the market. The weather throughout England is fair and favorable for the crops. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 1-16 per cent below the bank rates. Amount of uniform withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance £8,000.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—United States 6-20s 92½.

PARIS, August 26.—Rentes 57 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American 6,700 bales; Amount delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 5 16-16d; deliveries of new crop not below low middlings sold at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady except wheat, which is dull. California white wheat, average 10s 8d@10s 10d; red western spring, 10s 4d@10s; red winter, 10s 4d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 32,000 quarters, including 29,000 quarters American. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 2,000 quarters, including 1,000 quarters American. Flour 25s. Corn 29s 6d. Cheese 60s 6d. Manchester market firmer and an advance demanded which buyers refuse.

ANTWERP, August 26.—Refined petroleum 28¾ francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Marine Hospital at New Orleans was sold at auction yesterday, and purchased by Mayor Wiltz, for the city, at $50,000.

A raid was made in Boston yesterday against prominent liquor dealers by the State constabulary. Some ten thousand dollars' worth of liquor was seized.

At Baltimore yesterday, the Atlantics were beaten by the Baltimores. The score stood 17 to 9.

N. L. Lancaster, of Chicago, brought thirty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds into New York from South Africa last Saturday, and the customs officer took the little satchel containing the treasure, alleging that Lancaster had denied having dutiable goods.

A dispatch from Great Falls, N. H., announces an unfavorable change in the condition of Hon. John P. Hale, on Monday, convulsions having followed an attack of congestion of the brain. He was, however, more comfortable yesterday.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, and Italia, from Glasgow, have arrived in New York.

The Treasury Department yesterday received from the syndicate in London five million dollars in five-twenty bonds.

The Scientific Association, in session at Portland, Maine, yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Leconte, Philadelphia; Vice President, Prof. C. Lyman, New Haven; General Secretary, Dr. A. C. Hamlin, Bangor; Treasurer, W. S. Vaux, Philadelphia.

Robert H. Jackson, formerly employed on the bridge at St. Louis, has sued the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, for twenty-five thousand dollars damages for loss of leg, which was crushed and mangled by reason of defective machinery used by the company.

Ten thousand three hundred pounds of silver bullion passed through Omaha for the East yesterday.

General Butler opened his campaign at Worcester, Mass., last night with a two hours' speech. He was greeted with cheers and hisses, but finished his defense without serious interruption.

The Philadelphia Council excursionists left Omaha yesterday for the East.

Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the famous German war song, "The Watch on the Rhine," died yesterday at Schmalkalden, Hesse Cassel.

There were a four hundred thousand dollar fire among the warehouses of Antwerp, Belgium, yesterday.

The Supreme Court of Georgia decided yesterday that the law forbidding the validity of judgments for notes whose consideration was slaves, is unconstitutional, and that, unless barred by the statute of limitations, such judgments can be made operative.

The Wilkesbarre Convention.

McMullen, Josephs and the Others.

Preliminary Skirmishing and Scheming.

Delegates Divided on Back Pay.

Allegheny Delegations Bitter and Determined.

New Organization for this County.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 26, 1873.

The evening train brought large numbers to attend the Democratic Convention. There is not much talk about the candidates, the interest centering on whether the Convention will pass over, or denounce, the back-pay business. A large, influential and industrious number of delegates are working to shield the Democratic members who took the pay, but it looks tonight as if they would fail. Randall, Meyers, of Bedford, Speer, of Huntingdon, Getz, of Berks, and McClelland, of Lawrence, have their heads together to prevent it, and do succeed in getting quite a following; but Klotz, of Carbon, Donnelly, of Westmoreland, Millar, of Washington, and McCreary, of Beaver, are hot on the other side. The double delegation from Allegheny create considerable talk. It is conceded that Dan Barr will have more votes without the Allegheny delegation than Hutchinson will have with it, should his whole delegation be admitted. Barr's friends claim that they could nominate him, but that the chances of election are so small that they can well afford to withdraw him after a complimentary vote, and then center on Lauer, of Reading, or Sheriff Perks, of Center. Lauer, of Columbia, seems to be the favorite for Judge, although Ross, of Bucks, Graham, of Cumberland, and Trunkey, of Venango, have each their active friends here. The defeat of Senator Billy Randall, of Schuylkill, yesterday, in that county, for re-nomination, creates a flutter here among the roosters. Sam Josephs is in trouble. Some one threatens to contest his seat in the Convention and he is gloomy. "Mully," as Bill McMullen is familiarly called, is here and as active as ever. They don't seem to keep him out of the Democratic party worth a cent. The fight in the Allegheny delegation is about as lively, and threatens to be as bitter, as anything which ever occurred in political circles. John Elder arrived on the late train with a few friends for Barr and the dance went on livelier than ever. They declare that if Hutchinson is nominated, a separate organization will be gotten up and maintained in Allegheny, regardless of all former political associations or ties, and that they will never submit to the roughing it which has been practiced upon them together with the thing looks like a funeral here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1873.

THE PADRONE MOTTO DISCHARGED.

The United States Commissioner has discharged Vincenzo Motto, accused of being a padrone, on the ground that his was a clear case of mistaken identity. The children found where he resided have been committed temporarily to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

COMPETITION BETWEEN TRUNK LINES

for Western freights continues, and a further general reduction in tariffs by the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central has just been adopted. Following is a list of stations, with the reduction and new rates per hundred weight for first class general merchandise, which includes dry goods, boots and shoes, ready made clothing, &c.: New York to Toledo, reduced from 58c to 41c; New York to Detroit, from 58 to 39c; Cleveland, Ohio, from 50 to 29c; Columbus, Ohio, from 60 to 32; to Cincinnati, Ohio, from 70 to 37; to Indianapolis, from 51 to 38; to Louisville, Ky., from 86 to 49; to Nashville, Tenn., from 103 to 57; to Memphis, Tenn., from 135 to 98; to St. Louis, Mo., from 97 to 55; to Fort Wayne, Ind., from 65 to 35; to Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis., from 70 to 38; to Atchison and Leavenworth, from 139 to 97; to Kansas City and St. Joseph, from 139 to 97; to Lake Erie ports, which includes Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, steam rates have been reduced to 24 cents, and to Lake Michigan ports, which includes Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay, with steam around lakes, the tariff for first class goods is 27 cents. Several of the outside city railway ticket offices have recently made considerable reduction in the prices of tickets to prominent points in the West. The fare to Cleveland is thus reduced from $22 to $13; $12 to Chicago, from $20 to $19 50; and to Cincinnati from $20 to $18. None of the regular Broadway offices have been entirely relieved of the reduction, but will probably be compelled to come down to the cheap rates or lose the business. Bondholders of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad at a meeting appointed a committee to secure the foreclosure of the mortgages of the road, the company having, as alleged, failed to pay the interest due.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

P. Alexander, of the New York, Mexican and Havana Steamship Company, was elected a director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day, in place of Geo. Palmer, resigned. The subject of the loan from the Panama Railroad Company was discussed, but definite action was deferred till the next meeting.

CRIMES.

The National Temperance Convention was called to order yesterday by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and after prayer Professor Jocelyn, President of Albion College, Michigan, was chosen Chairman. Among the delegates are Col. W. Ray, of Indiana, and William Baxter, another advocate of the celebrated Indiana law. The Chairman, recognizing a difference of opinion concerning political action, advised harmony, and hoped something more would be done than the adoption of mere resolutions. Secretaries were then appointed, and also a Committee on Credentials. Judge R. C. Pitman was chosen permanent President. In his address he urged the introduction of the temperance question into politics, insisting that such a policy was only carrying moral suasion into effectiveness. A committee of nine was appointed on resolutions.

The barn of Mr. Hoel, north of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, was struck by lightning yesterday morning and burnt up, together with a lot of hay, wagons and two horses. Loss $3,000; half insured.

MARION, INDIANA.

New Track of P., C. & St. L. R. R.—The Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., August 26, 1873.

The work of laying the new iron on the eastern section of the second division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad is progressing rapidly from Bradford Junction and Jonesboro. The iron is mostly laid, and from Benker Hill to Logansport it is completed, leaving a gap of about twenty miles to be relaid, which work is being pushed forward vigorously. The company will at once commence the erection of their machine shops in this place. The main building is to be two hundred feet in length and fifty feet in width, and to be substantially built. The farmers in this section are complaining of drouth which has prevailed in this region for some weeks, and should it continue for any length of time, it will materially affect the corn crop. The ear now being formed, rain is necessary to insure its being large and well filled.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Trial of Speed Between Hook and Ladder Companies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., August 26, 1873.

This afternoon about twenty-five hundred people assembled here to witness a trial of speed between the Star Hook and Ladder Company, of Marion, and the Buckeyes, of Bucyrus. The race was forty rods, to be run side and side, for a purse of four hundred dollars. The rains of last night and this forenoon made the track very heavy, but notwithstanding the bad condition of the track, the Stars made the unprecedented time of thirty-five and one-quarter seconds, beating the Buckeyes to the top of the ladder by two seconds. This is the fastest time on record. When about one-third of the way through, two of the Buckeyes slipped and spilled the company and carriage running over one of them, doing no damage. By this accident the Buckeyes lost fifteen to twenty feet.

FIRE RECORD.

Barn Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., August 26, 1873.

The barn of James Robinson, two miles north of this city, was struck by lightning yesterday, and entirely consumed with its contents, consisting of fifteen hundred bushels of oats, fifteen tons of hay, &c. The loss is very heavy, with no insurance. The barn was one of the best in the county.

Fire at Etna Furnace Near Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 26, 1873.

Etna Furnace, situated on the Iron Railroad, about ten miles from Ironton, caught fire from the heat of the hot blast communicating to a timber under the boilers, about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the engine house, bridge and hot house were burned. The loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000, but the damage to the machinery may run it up considerably over these figures. The consequential damages from loss of time will be much more. There was no insurance. It is expected that the furnace will resume blast during from six to eight weeks. Fortunately the fire did not communicate with the stock of charcoal on hand, about 300,000 bushels. This furnace is one of the best hot blast charcoal furnaces in the Hanging Rock iron region, was recently purchased by the Etna Iron Works of Ironton, and had been in blast but a few months. The company will proceed at once to repair all damages and push forward with the utmost energy.

Destructive Fire at Lynn, Mass.

BOSTON, August 26.—A fire in Lynn last night, burned French's furniture store and manufactory, Chase & Green's furnishing store, May & Whitney's clothing store, Robinson's jewelry store, Tuttle & Bayley's grocery, and several other of the best business stores. The property was taken from the Sagamore House, but the building was saved. The loss is placed at one hundred thousand dollars. The insurance is not stated.

CASUALTIES.

Another Case of Kerosene.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DALTON, ILLS., August 26, 1873.

A girl about ten years of age, named Annie Baitlger, was kerosened here last night. She was in the act of kindling a fire by the use of the oil which ignited, lowering the can and scattering the contents over her person. In an instant her clothing was in flames, burning her so badly that her recovery is doubtful.

Crushed to Death by Hand Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 26, 1873.

Robert Hunkens was killed near Dresden late Saturday night, by colliding hand cars on the Muskingum Valley Railroad. A man not riding on the front of one of the cars with his legs hanging down. He was thrown under the cars and terribly mangled.

Engine Stolen and Locomotive.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 26.—Yesterday afternoon, a freight engine on the Rock Island Road, exploded about five miles west of Atlantic, killing J. Disson, the head brakeman; Jas. Hamilton, fireman, and the engineer, and Harry Morgan, fireman. The engineer was caught under the ruins by the foot and held until a locomotive could be procured from Stuart and the wreck raised.

FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Miss Sadie Craft Recovering—The Town Council—More Burglaries—One of the Night Prowlers Shot—The New Gas Company Pushing Things—Operations at the Cutlery.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 25, 1873.

Reference was made by the papers, a few weeks since, to the accident occurring at Wilson's flour mill, New Brighton, in which Miss Sadie Craft, of Beaver Falls, was deprived of her scalp, and otherwise badly injured. At that time it was thought that the girl could not recover. She, though not beyond danger, has good prospect of recovery. The patch of scalp and hair that was torn from the North-west continued low barometer, light easterly to southerly winds, with areas of light rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 26, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	75	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	77	E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	74	S. W.	Clearing.
Galveston, Tex.	82	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kansas.	83	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	76	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	83	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	80		Clear.
New Orleans, La.	77		Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	76	N. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	70	W.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	75	S.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	77	S.	Fair.
St. Paul.	65	S. E.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	84	S.	Cloudy.
Brooklyn.	75	N. E.	Fair.
Fort Gibson.	77	N. E.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	69	N. E.	Fair.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

PEOPLES' PARTY NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Peoples' Party Convention met to-day and nominated a State and county ticket. For State Senators—Hon. W. B. Caldwell, A. P. C. Bonle and Robert Brown. For Representatives in Legislature—Irwin B. Wright, Moses F. Wilson, Theodore Marsh, H. H. Pugh, Dr. Hall and A. Ratterman, Howard Doughless, H. F. Brashears, John S. Bowles and E. M. Davis.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A New Line from Cincinnati to Chicago.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, which is now operating four hundred and seventy miles of railroad west and southwest of this city, have closed negotiations by which they will open a route from this city to Chicago the first of next November. They are building a line from North Bend to White Water Valley, a railroad which is to form a part of the new route.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region and the Middle States light northeasterly to southerly winds, with less cloudiness and light local rains.

In New England the pressure will increase slightly, with northeasterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio valley and the Upper Lake region low temperature, increasing pressure, light, variable winds, clear may be got to the guilty parties. There are more places than this where they are watched, and it is hoped grief may befall them.

The Beaver Falls Gas Company is fast making preparations for a supply of light. The foundations for their buildings are being placed, and the pipe is being distributed along our streets ready for laying.

The Cutlery, with Chinese and white labor, is being run to full capacity, and a large quantity of superior ware is being manufactured. The orders are so rapid and extensive that but a small stock of furnished ware is on hand. If the prices obtained are sufficient, the Cutlery Company must be doing a thriving and remunerative business.

OCCASIONAL.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE LATE INDIAN FIGHT.

Objects of the Yellowstone Expedition

Good Route for Northern Pacific.

Site for Public Buildings in Pittsburgh.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1873.

The recent brush in Montana was quite a surprise in military circles, as it was supposed that the Indians would keep clear of such a large force. The object of the expedition was not hostility to the Indians in a warlike sense, though it seems that the red man, and with great reason too, has learned to fear a railroad more than an army; when the two move together he finds it high time to make an Indian protest. The former survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad was unsatisfactory, owing to the extremely rugged nature of the country. The object of the expedition fitted out under General Stanley was, therefore, the exploration of the valley of the Yellowstone with a view to the selection of that route. Dispatches received from Stanley report the route as easily more favorable than the proposed line. At Mussel Shell river it was the purpose of the expedition to turn back, as from that point westward to Helena the country had been explored by parties sent from that frontier town. The expedition, therefore, had joined its explorations to those of the Helena party. It is thought that the moral effect of the late fight will be of advantage to subsequent parties sent out.

Government Buildings at Pittsburgh.

The Supervising Architect's attention having been called to a communication stating that he had selected a site for the Government Buildings in Pittsburgh, that officer says that he has made no selection, but that the proposed site will not suit with the present grade.

Sloops of War.

The bids for the building of the wooden sloops of war, to be assigned to private yards, be out of government material, will be opened next Saturday.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

for August, up to date, amount to $7,240,000 and will reach $8,000,000 for the month. The receipts are somewhat affected by the number of distilleries not running. The aggregate for the year will reach $120,000,000, or five million more than last year.

The Customs

for the month will be eighteen mfillion dollars. No comparison can be made with last year as the new law has gone into operation since.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1873.

THE PETITION IN BEHALF OF MRS. SURRATT—

JUDGE BINGHAM DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes in the *Chronicle* to-day a statement defending himself from charges that he, when presenting the record of the trial of Mrs. Surratt to President Johnson, withheld from him a petition signed by five members of the Court recommending, in consideration of her age and sex, a commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment for life. The communication embraces a letter from Judge Holt to Secretary Belknap, denying as do Few Bingham, who, presenting the original proofs of his innocence letters from Judge Bingham, ex-Attorney General Speed, Hon. James Harlan, Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of Mrs. Ford's Church, and many others, all of which are to the effect that the record of the trial and the petition in favor of Mrs. Surratt were in the President's office when the execution of the conspirators. Judge Bingham's letter, dated February, 17, 1873, states that having examined the petition on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and having, after her execution, heard the report that it had been withheld from the President, he called on Secretary Stanton, and his distinguished brothers will be most happy to welcome him as one of their number.

Squire Cameron, as he is familiarly hailed at home, is proverbial for shrewdness and sagacity; yet it is hoped it will not dampen the spirits of him upon Mrs. Surratt had been approved, and that the President and Cabinet, upon such consideration, did well in denying the prayer of the petition.

SENTOR MORTON COVERS HIS BACK PAY INTO THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Senate has received the following letter from Senator Morton

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1873.

Hon. Geo. C. Graham, Secretary United States Senate:

You are hereby directed to return to the Treasury of the United States the money to which I am entitled by a law of the last Congress as increased compensation, known as "back pay," and to deduct the same from my salary. I had determined I had decided that I would not draw this money, and now I comply with the formality which seems necessary to close up the matter on my accounts.

(Signed.) O. P. MORTON.

"OLD ROSS." GOES ABROAD.

General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, has sailed for Vienna to attend a meeting of the chiefs of meteorological service at that place. The general hopes to see this convention take the first step towards bringing about a world-wide system of weather reports.

FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Miss Sadie Craft Recovering—The Town Council—More Burglaries—One of the Night Prowlers Shot—The New Gas Company Pushing Things—Operations at the Cutlery.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 25, 1873.

Reference was made by the papers, a few weeks since, to the accident occurring at Wilson's flour mill, New Brighton, in which Miss Sadie Craft, of Beaver Falls, was deprived of her scalp, and otherwise badly injured. At that time it was thought that the girl could not recover. She, though not beyond danger, has good prospect of recovery. The patch of scalp and hair that was torn from the North-west has been tanned, that it may be kept to cover the place upon her head that must remain bald, if she recover; and if not, a sad reminder of the accident that took from the family the one most dearly cherished. The patch of scalp measured eight and one-half inches by five and one-half, which will be seen to embrace about *two-thirds* of the entire scalp.

A reference your correspondent made in a former article to the Honorable Council of our town has been construed by her friends into a censor and integrity of the Council. A careful perusal of the article referred to will show that nothing in any way reflects upon them, and even in reference to their patience in engaging a stranger to watch over the peace and good order of the town. I did reflect upon some would-be politicians, who, pretending to town of straw; imaghary men, whom they cried out against as "frauds," "ring men," etc., leaving untouched facts as they exist, sought to make a "mountain out of a mole hill." Nothing then or now in my communication reflected in any way upon any of the borough officers. They are honorable men, whose motives cannot be questioned, yet whose judgment may be imperfect. Their conduct is open to scrutiny and comment by citizens of the place, who, perhaps, feel they are supposed to seek to promote to the best of their ability. It would be a wonder if they met with applause from everybody, though in the main they have done well, and entirely as well as any other men could have done. While, in common with others, we must have a right to our own opinions, we shall not, in praise or censure write for publication, to be read by the masses, what will only interest a few citizens of our place, as an honorable narrator of facts as I understand them to occur—the legitimate province of a newspaper correspondent—I shall do so, so far as I can without lacking friendship or otherwise, and cannot be led into any controversy or made to belittle myself by noticing any low attempts of the Sandy Hill Herald, or anonymous parties, who, hiding behind an *ecogy*, make assertions they have not the manliness to make openly. I am not a secret correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, but am *openly* in communication with them, not wishing in any way to hide behind any unknown name.

Since "Tom" left, the nightly depradations of burglars have not ceased. Frequent house breakings and robberies of stores have occurred, for the most part without punishment or detection. A little episode in their experience occurred somewhat the *reality* pleasanter of one of these night prowlers this morning. R. A. Craighead, whose store has been several times the scene of their depredations, was on the look out for them, from the latest indications, began the work of boring through the door at the rear of the store, from an adjoining alley. He fired on them with his revolver, only one chamber of which would discharge. The shot took effect, but did not so disable the burglar that he was not able to make good his escape. There were two who beat a hasty retreat. The wound was doubtless somewhat severe, as blood flowed freely, though not sufficient to admit tracing. It is hoped that a clue may be got to the guilty parties. There are more places than this where they are watched, and it is hoped grief may befall them.

The Beaver Falls Gas Company is fast making preparations for a supply of light. The foundations for their buildings are being placed, and the pipe is being distributed along our streets ready for laying.

The Cutlery, with Chinese and white labor, is being run to full capacity, and a large quantity of superior ware is being manufactured. The orders are so rapid and extensive that but a small stock of furnished ware is on hand. If the prices obtained are sufficient, the Cutlery Company must be doing a thriving and remunerative business.

OCCASIONAL.

FROM CAPE MAY.

"John" on His Travels—A Long Jaunt—The Recent State Convention — Personnel—The Candidates—Judge Gordon's Early History —People at the Cape—List of Pittsburghers —A Ride in Fairmount Park—Pavements, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STOCKTON HOTEL, }
CAPE MAY, N. J., August 18, 1873. }

Having concluded, many years since, while traveling, that if it ever became necessary to "shut up a landlord's eye," or "rent the bill" entirely, it would be advisable to do it on people who could stand the loss, your correspondent always selects as his stopping place the largest and best hotel to be found in the city or town, he condescends to honor with a visit. This line of policy, the intelligent reader will discover, from the date of this letter, has been strictly adhered to in the present instance.

It will be remembered the last letter of this correspondence was dated Phillippi, West Virginia and that only a few days ago. Since that time considerably more than six hundred miles have been traversed, from the mountains of the West to the shores of the Atlantic; all kinds of people have been met as well as associated with; an exciting political State Convention has been attended; the usual rejoicings and disappointments incident to such occasions, have been witnessed, and "your uncle" is still sober; consequently happy. This circumstance, trifling in itself, to a person "who don't know how it is himself," is mentioned for the benefit of the writer's acquaintances and others, who are laboring under the mental hallucination that "hoisting poison" and having a good time have the least thing in the world to do with each other.

Speaking of the State Convention, permit me to bear testimony to the fact that never, since the organization of the Republican party, has a similar body got along nicer or done its work better than did the one which assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. From the inception of the proceedings, by the election of Samuel H. Miller, Esq., of Mercer, as temporary Chairman, to the concluding passed off pleasantly, and in the most satisfactory manner, not a harsh or unkind word being uttered during the whole time. If that Convention, Secretary J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, would be elected to fill the proposed line. At Mussel Shell river it was the purpose of the expedition to turn back, as from that point westward to Helena the country had been explored by parties sent from that frontier town. The expedition, therefore, had joined its explorations to those of the Helena party. It is thought that the moral effect of the late fight will be of advantage to subsequent parties sent out.

Government Buildings at Pittsburgh.

The Supervising Architect's attention having been called to a communication stating that he had selected a site for the Government Buildings in Pittsburgh, that officer says that he has made no selection, but that the proposed site will not suit with the present grade.

Sloops of War.

The bids for the building of the wooden sloops of war, to be assigned to private yards, be out of government material, will be opened next Saturday.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

for August, up to date, amount to $7,240,000 and will reach $8,000,000 for the month. The receipts are somewhat affected by the number of distilleries not running. The aggregate for the year will reach $120,000,000, or five million more than last year.

The Customs

for the month will be eighteen mfillion dollars. No comparison can be made with last year as the new law has gone into operation since.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1873.

THE PETITION IN BEHALF OF MRS. SURRATT—

JUDGE BINGHAM DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes in the *Chronicle* to-day a statement defending himself from charges that he, when presenting the record of the trial of Mrs. Surratt to President Johnson, withheld from him a petition signed by five members of the Court recommending, in consideration of her age and sex, a commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment for life. The communication embraces a letter from Judge Holt to Secretary Belknap, denying as do Few Bingham, who, presenting the original proofs of his innocence letters from Judge Bingham, ex-Attorney General Speed, Hon. James Harlan, Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of Mrs. Ford's Church, and many others, all of which are to the effect that the record of the trial and the petition in favor of Mrs. Surratt were in the President's office when the execution of the conspirators. Judge Bingham's letter, dated February, 17, 1873, states that having examined the petition on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and having, after her execution, heard the report that it had been withheld from the President, he called on Secretary Stanton, and his distinguished brothers will be most happy to welcome him as one of their number.

Squire Cameron, as he is familiarly hailed at home, is proverbial for shrewdness and sagacity; yet it is hoped it will not dampen the spirits of him upon Mrs. Surratt had been approved, and that the President and Cabinet, upon such consideration, did well in denying the prayer of the petition.

SENTOR MORTON COVERS HIS BACK PAY INTO THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Senate has received the following letter from Senator Morton

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1873.

Hon. Geo. C. Graham, Secretary United States Senate:

You are hereby directed to return to the Treasury of the United States the money to which I am entitled by a law of the last Congress as increased compensation, known as "back pay," and to deduct the same from my salary. I had determined I had decided that I would not draw this money, and now I comply with the formality which seems necessary to close up the matter on my accounts.

(Signed.) O. P. MORTON.

"OLD ROSS." GOES ABROAD.

General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, has sailed for Vienna to attend a meeting of the chiefs of meteorological service at that place. The general hopes to see this convention take the first step towards bringing about a world-wide system of weather reports.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region and the Middle States light northeasterly to southerly winds, with less cloudiness and light local rains.

In New England the pressure will increase slightly, with northeasterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio valley and the Upper Lake region low temperature, increasing pressure, light, variable winds, clear

ELLERS & GOTTHOLD,
Managers Pittsburgh Opera House.

Peach Cake.

To the yolks of three eggs, beaten, add one cup of white sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, two cups flour, having in it one measure Banner Baking Powder, the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, last of all two jelly-cake pans; when cold and just before eating, place in layers, covering each one with fresh peaches which have previously been sugared.

Each can of Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box, 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.

Celery the Year Round.

Celery salt is a delicious relish for flavoring soups, gravies, &c. It is highly appreciated by those who are fond of celery, being in a powdered state, combined with a little salt. Put up in bottles at 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers generally, and wholesale, by

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, 631 Liberty street.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Prohibition Party Organized.

A Full Ticket Nominated.

The Platform—Indictment Against the Republican Party—Some of the Counts to be Modified, &c., &c.

The delegates to the County Temperance Convention, called for the purpose of placing in nomination a Temperance Ticket, assembled in the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance, Penn avenue and Sixth street, at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Thomas H. Rabe, President of the Alliance, called the Convention to order, and read the call.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. W. H. Andrews.

Rev. J. W. Witherspoon was chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Ross, Warren, Weekly, Hood and Garret were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

A number of ladies were present, and Mr. Smith, a venerable gray-haired delegate complimented them on their presence, remarking that no other political Convention ever held in this county had been similarly honored.

The Committee on Credentials then reported, reading a list of delegates.

On motion, Messrs. H. D. McGaw, R. Carr, James Miller, A. N. McGonigle and Rev. Ormond were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Pending the absence of the committee, Rev. D. H. Pollock, of Sixteenth, was called upon and responded in a brief speech.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following:

President, pro tem, John

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873.

THE Democratic County Committee of Randolph county, Illinois, has disbanded. To remove all possible doubts as to the question of its death, it committed suicide.

A PHILADELPHIA Sunday paper, Democratic, recommends the Wilkesbarre Convention to nominate JENKS, of *Jefferson*, for Supreme Judge, against GORDON. They had better consult JENKS about it, *first*. To those who know the *relations* existing between JENKS and GORDON, the *idea* must seem supremely ridiculous.

THE Wisconsin Republican State Convention assembles to-day. The renomination of Governor Washburn, without opposition, seems to be conceded—a fact which speaks volumes for the ability and integrity with which, during his administration, he has conducted the affairs of that prosperous and progressive State. The Republican State Convention of Mississippi also meets to-day.

THE New York papers go into spasms of indignation over the "corner" in anthracite coal that has been effected in that city by the coal operators. The "corner," of course, is all wrong; but why should it be regarded as any worse than a corner in stocks, or gold, or a lock-up of greenbacks? These are common occurrences in that city, and have naturally paved the way to a corner in anthracite coal. The latter is but the legitimate result of the commercial gambling spirit which the New York papers have done little to discourage or oppose.

A FREE TRADE paper published in Chicago professes to believe that "Pennsylvania is never happy unless one or another of her numberless monopolies has its hands upon the throat of the people." This will be news to most people; but, unhappily, it is by no means news that Chicago is never happy unless one or the other of her numberless cliques and rings—with their resultant products of doctored grain, false bottomed bins, swamp lots, and other similar disreputable contrivances for getting money without rendering an equivalent—has its hands in the pockets of the people. Pennsylvania may not, in all things, be above criticism, but it is quite certain that Chicago is not commissioned as her censor.

LIES are like cats; they have nine lives. You kill them in one form, and immediately they pop up in another. The lie about the ten million coin deficit in the National Treasury, is now acknowledged to have been a lie; but, say the authors of it, if there is not an actual deficit in the National cash, there is an *apparent* one on the books of the Treasury, which grows altogether out of the defective system of bookkeeping there in vogue. This new falsehood will be adhered to until it is exploded, and then the Satan who presides over the American sensational press will try his skill in giving a new shape to the old story. Considering the poor results that flow from this style of journalism, the pertinency of HORACE GREELEY'S still unanswered query—"What is the use of lying?"—recurs with more than its usual force.

THE leading Democratic paper of New England waxes fiercely indignant against the Republican party and its methods of reconstruction, because, in the Southern States, "the fruits of solid enterprise are all eaten up by debt and taxation;" in proof whereof it cites the condition of North Carolina, in which State the public debt is of such magnitude that no interest has been paid on it for years, while the official reports of the State finances make no reference to it at all, as if it were something with which the yearly estimates of expenses had no concern. The political honesty of the journal in question, in trying to throw the blame of the debt of that State on the Republicans, may be inferred from the fact that when the delectable Democracy obtained possession of the government of North Carolina, the debt of the State was $6,500,000, and that during the three years they have had control of her Legislature, this burden has been run up to $15,961,500, an increase of nearly a hundred and fifty per cent. Comment is altogether unnecessary.

THE convention of colored men at Chillicothe, Ohio, seems to have been a very slim affair, only about one hundred being in attendance, and was mainly run by one PETER H. CLARK, who seems to have some grievances of his own and wants all the world to know it. Mr. CLARK, and the few men who consorted with him at Chillicothe, belong to that very small class of colored men who think they are not made enough of by the Republican party, and who are restive under the slow progress made by the colored men socially. They think the colored men ought to have more offices, and, while protesting against the class feeling that excludes them from social life, insist that they shall be recognized, politically, as a distinct and important class. Fortunately for their own interests, the colored men of Ohio do not sympathize with the sore-headed CLARK, as is shown by the meeting lately held by them in Cincinnati, and they realize, what all their true friends have long felt, that the surest way of securing full justice for themselves is in discouraging all attempts to create or to perpetuate distinctions between men of different races possessing the same rights.

WHILE we do not by any means affirm that there is nothing in the Farmers' Grange movement to interest and approve, it is a little remarkable that some of the most prominent western members of these "anti-monopoly" organizations should themselves be agricultural monopolists of the most thorough-paced kind. Thus, in a single county of Iowa alone, there are thirteen farmers who each own farms ranging in extent from one thousand acres up to six thousand; their proprietors, without exception, being members of the State "Grange." These immense farms, subdivided into lots of a hundred and fifty or two hundred acres each, would benefit many times the number of their present possessors, and yet we do not hear of any movement being set on foot for such an equalization. It is to be feared that the opposition of not a few of these leaders to what they term "monopoly" and "special interests," has its origin in mere miserable self-ishness; and that, however broad and liberal their theories may be, their practice is, at bottom, a good deal akin to that of the famous Scottish Chieftain, who held through life to

> "The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That he should take who has the power,
> And they may keep, who can."

WE HAVE several times of late made incidental mention of the decided improvement observable in the important industry of shipbuilding. A New York paper gives a detailed registry of the additions which have been made to our merchant marine during the present year. These additions, which embrace a total of upwards of seventy-five thousand tons, show that, in direct disproof of the current declarations of free trade organs and orators that the ship yards of the country are at a ruinous stand-still, they have been pervaded with a most healthy activity ever since the beginning of the year. In New York, on the Delaware, and on the coast of New England, the yards are fully employed in the construction of both iron and wooden vessels for the purposes of ocean traffic. This cheering condition of affairs is, of course, principally due to the general prosperity of our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and to the growing demand for the exportation of our various products to foreign countries—a cause which, considering the expansive character of our capacities in these regards—must naturally, if gradually, operate to ultimately place the mercantile marine of the United States in the foremost rank among all the nations of the world.

THE latest notable application of steam to the demands and uses of our modern civilization, consists in the invention of what is termed a "fireless locomotive," for the purpose of propelling street cars. The motive power is contained in a small and compact locomotive, with the usual appurtenances, governed by an engineer. Neither fuel, fire nor fireman is required. Steam for the round trip is introduced into the boiler through tubes from supply boilers at the depot, or starting. At a recent test in Chicago the experiment, it is said, proved conclusively that, as a substitute for dummy engines, the "fireless locomotive" is, beyond question, a success. It is noiseless; very little steam escapes, and the locomotive, not being one-half the size of the dummy engine, does not frighten horses and endanger the public safety. The new machine was perfectly obedient to the engineer. It moved rapidly, was stopped at a moment's notice, and riding in the car was easy and comfortable. The adaptability of the invention to horse car uses was fully demonstrated, and a large number of railroad men, whose practical experience imparted weight to their opinions, expressed themselves highly pleased with the experiment, and pronounced it an unqualified success. The principal expense is in maintaining the supply boiler, and, as the steam has to be kept up all the time, it is just as easy to supply ten locomotives an hour as one. It is not unlikely that this new means of locomotion will be applied to street cars generally at no distant day. Its introduction should certainly reduce the rates of fare it being so much cheaper than horses, and every one who travels in street cars must feel interested in its speedy adoption.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

The ticket nominated yesterday by the Temperance men is a moderately good one; but it is plain to every experienced eye that several of the gentlemen named on it were placed there without their knowledge or consent. This we take to be the case with both of the gentlemen named for Judges, and we are certain that two such good and sterling Republicans as D. N. WHITE and WM. SWISSHELM will never lend their names to any ticket intended to break down or defeat the Republican organization. Ditto as to GEORGE WILSON, if he is the GEORGE WILSON we think of.

We cannot believe that Judge HAMPTON will permit the use of his name in any such connection. We were authorized to state, on the morning after Judge EWING was nominated, that Judge HAMPTON concurred most heartily in that nomination; and the use of his name in the Temperance Convention must therefore have been entirely without his knowledge. As to Mr. BAILEY, we are very much mistaken in the man if he either sympathizes with the movement or will permit his name to be so used.

As to any necessity for this ticket, we fail to see it. The friends of temperance in this State got up the Local Option movement and pressed it upon the Legislature. It was their own device, and they are bound to stand by the result of their own acts. They professed to be willing to trust the people, and they made their appeal to them accordingly. In making that appeal they agreed that if the people voted against license, there should be no licenses granted for three years; and that if they voted for license, that licenses should be granted for three years. They went to the people on this plan of their own making, and the people of Allegheny county decided against them.

And what would they now? The people are the source of all power, and an appeal to them in their original legislative capacity, is an appeal to the Court of last resort, whose action on it must be final and conclusive. There is no appeal from their decision; and the Temperance men having asked them to say whether licenses shall be granted or not; and they having decided that they shall, nothing is left but submission to the decision thus evoked. Surely the Temperance men of this county are not going to repudiate their own work? After resorting to local option as a sovereign remedy for intemperance, they cannot have the face to ask to have it set aside? And yet, what else does their action of yesterday mean?

Another question suggests itself: Why were judicial nominations made by this Convention? The Judges of the District Court do not grant licenses, and have nothing to do with the liquor question in any possible shape; why, then, were nominations made for this Court? The answer is not far to seek. Messrs. EWING and Mr. WHITE are temperate men and temperance men; but as members of the Constitutional Convention they voted against incorporating a prohibition clause in the new Constitution. It is *that* they are to be punished for. They acted, in that matter, as their judgments dictated. They voted for what they thought was right; and because they so voted, they are to be prevented from going upon the bench, if possible.

This, then, is the reward which public men get for acting honestly and conscientiously. The very men who now undertake to punish Messrs. EWING and WHITE for following out the dictates of their judgments, are the men who have been clamoring for the nomination for office of good men, independent men, and men who will act as they see fit; and yet, when we have nominated such men, and elected the moment they dare to act for themselves they are marked, proscribed men—men to be denounced and slaughtered for having had opinions of their own!

This is poor encouragement to political parties to put up intelligent, independent and clear-headed men for office; but we cannot and will not believe that the great body of temperance men in this county are going to act on this proscriptive principle. We prefer to regard the action of yesterday as that of a comparatively few extremists, who are blinded by zeal and led away by a one-sided judgment, and not that of the great masses of impartial men who constitute the Temperance element in this county.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION.

Among the passengers landed at New York, last Friday, by the steamer Hammonia, were twenty families of Russian Mennonites, whose aggregate money carried with them in the form of gold, was three hundred and forty thousand dollars. Each of this sum a hundred and forty thousand dollars belongs to a single member of the party, who is only one of a number of men equally or more wealthy in this new immigration. When persons so well to do and having attained to middle life or old age forsake their homes to seek abodes in a foreign land, they are plainly moved by no feeble or trifling causes. At least to themselves the motives which influence them in making so important a change, must seem of a quite unquestionable character. In the case of the Mennonites, who are leaving Russia in such multitudes, one all sufficient motive for their emigration is found in the reason which led their forefathers more than a hundred years ago to exchange the rule of German Kings for the rule of the Czar. The children, like their fathers, change their climate for the sake of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. Mennonites, however, are not the only Germans who are forsaking the Russian empire rather than submit to those recent regulations by which the government of the Czar is endeavoring not only to secure religious uniformity but to reduce its motley subjects into a homogeneous population.

Most of these Russian-Germans, whether Mennonite or Lutheran, come from the Crimea and the lower Volga, where CATHARINE, the Second, in the first place, and then the Emperor ALEXANDER, founded a number of agricultural colonies. Germans were tempted to settle in Russia by very strong inducements. Lands were assigned to them either without price or at a merely nominal price; money was advanced from the imperial treasury to provide stock and farming utensils; entire exemption from taxation for ten years was granted, a favor which was repeated when circumstances rendered the immunity desirable or necessary; and each colony was permitted to form within itself an independent community, with its own courts and its own administrators and magistrates elected by the people. And to members of these colonies were guaranteed absolute religious freedom and perpetual exemption from military duty; conditions which made the colonies welcome refuges not only to oppressed Mennonites but to the Herren-hutters or Moravians, who are regarded with no favor in orthodox Germany. Hence the colonists largely consisted of members of these sects, though in the course of time they were joined by many Lutherans from various parts of the fatherland. During many years the terms under which they became Russian subjects were strictly observed, and the settlements flourished as they might have been expected to flourish. From the industrious, single minded and truly religious character of the people. On this subject the testimony of visitors in successive generations has been uniform. Travelers have always represented those German colonies as presenting the most striking and admirable contrast to the Russian settlements in their vicinity, reminding one indeed of oases in the midst of a desert. Only a few weeks ago, an American correspondent, on his way to join the Russian expedition against Khiva, describing the German farms and villages on the Volga, said that to pass beyond them was to "exchange radiant civilization for disgusting barbarism, to leave brick houses, good roads, lovely gardens and highly cultivated fields for mud huts, no roads worthy of the name, desolate wastes, and dirty men and women."

NICHOLAS was the first Czar who began to disregard the engagements under which the Germans had settled in his empire. He interfered with their local administration, by setting over them officers who exercised authority without reference to ancient usages or the wishes of the people, and resistance on their part was met with corporal punishment or with relegation of the offender into the military service, to some of them the most dreadful punishment that could be inflicted.

Still more bitter have been their recent trials, since the policy of completely *russifying* all Russian subjects has been forced upon the government by Muscovite prejudices and fears. It would appear that in every German every genuine Muscovite sees a possible ally and spy of the new empire with which Russia expects some day to settle accounts on the battle field. At least this is a reason sometimes assigned for familiar facts. It is certain, that within the last few years the German subjects of the Czar, guiltless of rebellions, have been treated very much in the same way as the Poles whose treasonable plans and attempts are a chronicevil. In the Baltic provinces two thirds of whose inhabitants are Germans, the Russian language has been made the official language and a compulsory subject of instruction in schools, and the people are continually annoyed by the proselytizing efforts of the Greek Church. The old customs of the Germans are also treated as offensive to Muscovite loyalty while attempts are made to abolish them. In Southern Russia, in the German settlements on the Volga, and in the Crimea, the process of *russification* is being carried on with still greater rigor, and besides in defiance of solemn engagements. The colonies are no longer allowed to retain their form of self-government; or to manage their schools in their own way, or even to exercise their mode of worship without some restrictions. Then all are declared subject to military duty and to bear arms, whatever conscientious scruples any of them may have on the subject. To these Russificatory regulations the United States are indebted for one of the largest and most valuable accessions of population they have ever received.

We are well aware that much may be said in justification of the Russian policy which has such oppressive effects. Uniformity of religion, a single language, and homogeneousness of population would be great advantages to the Russian empire. Then it is of course embarrassing to a government to have subjects who refuse to fight even for the defense of their country. But when one reflects how impossible after all the russification of the Russian empire is: how many tongues will be spoken and how many religions will be believed in by the Czar's subjects after all his efforts to unify them, it does seem a pity and foolish as well as cruel that such small concessions could not have been made as would have permitted a hundred thousand or a few more simple minded Germans to live and die in the country where their good example was so much needed.

NEW CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

Among certain classes of Americans a good deal of interest is, no doubt, taken in the proceedings of the new Congress of Vienna, whose object is not to rearrange the map of Europe by fixing the boundaries of nations, but to agree upon an International Patent Code. Even if the outcome of its deliberations should not be anything so complete and, for a time, final as such a code, it is hardly possible that some valuable suggestions and conclusions should not proceed from the conference. The time for the meeting of the Congress could not have been more judiciously selected, as its object has, of course, been invested with fresh and lively interest by the great Exposition, and on no other occasion could so many able men especially conversant with as well as concerned in the subject, have been brought together.

While in the United States a good degree of unanimity exists not only as to the principle of patents but as to the right and utility of the existing patent laws, in Europe opinion is much divided on the subject. On the continent of Europe, the free traders were formerly nearly all hostile to the granting of patents to inventors as being inconsistent with the general welfare. Those romantic people believed that an artisan or manufacturer sufficiently ingenious or so fortunate as to have contrived or incidentally discovered an improvement in the machinery or method of his art, was bound at once to make all other artisans or manufacturers participants in the benefit. If he failed to do so, his selfishness rendered him unworthy of protection, and any person who pleased might with impunity appropriate the invention. In connection with the rest of the free trade theory the view met with no much favor and was to fully sanctioned by public opinion that, in several countries of the continent the laws, which had been enacted for the protection of inventors were abolished. In England, where strict patent laws in force, the most authoritative expounders of political economy have not taken such extreme ground. Mr. STUART MILL, in condemning monopolies, excepts patents, and confesses that he "had seen with real alarm several recent attempts, in quarters carrying some authority, to impugn the principle of patents altogether; attempts," says Mr. MILL, "which, if practically successful, would enthrone free stealing under the prostituted name of free trade, and make the men of brains, still more than at present, the needy retainers and dependents of the men of money bags."

In consequence of the recent rapid development and extension of industry in Germany public opinion there on the subject of patent laws is reported to have undergone a remarkable change. While formerly the tendency was to abolish such laws in the various States of the *Bund*, and while even after the establishment of the Empire there was a manifest indisposition on the part of leading men to enact a general law for the protection of inventors, at present sentiment is quite pronounced in favor of some measure of the kind. Patent laws are seen to be indispensable to the effective advancement of the practical arts, resulting in the great advantage of rendering unnecessary the concealment of inventions and improved processes, and of thus extending to all manufacturers the benefits flowing from the genius or good fortune of one. And a German authority states that there is a decided inclination to take the United States patent legislation as a model for the legislation required in the Empire.

Persons familiar with the subject allege that the American laws in question are manifestly superior to the corresponding laws of either France or Belgium or England. Indeed Mr. MILL, long ago, lamented the defects of the British patent laws, and their faults are common to both the French and the Belgian laws; all these regulations being so constructed as to make it the easiest thing in the world to take out a patent and a most costly and harrassing business to defend a real invention against infringement of the patent. In every case the question of claim and counter claim is laid before an expensive court, and as one has remarked, the inventor is not less completely fooled whether he gains or loses his suit. Hence it seems probable, at least not improbable, that the discussion of the Vienna Congress may result in the adoption of the United States patent laws in whole or in part by some of the States of Europe.

How admirable a quality is consistency! Here, now, is the Democratic party of Ohio shouting itself hoarse with angry cries against Senator MORTON, of Indiana, because that able statesman and unconquerable foe of their party lately saw fit to open the campaign in behalf of the Republicans. "Hireling," "Hessian," "purchased sophist," and numerous other names of like gentle import, are the endearing titles which they freely bestow upon him. And yet these are the men who made a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to induce that ably published Democratic organ, DICKS, of the same State as the Republican Senator, to come over and help them in their futile crusade against the beneficent march and movement of the ideas of the nineteenth century; who have urgently appealed to the Democratic managers of New York to send them every possible aid and support, and who are raking the country from one end to the other for the purpose of finding speakers of eminence to assist in bolstering and varnishing their weak and foolish cause. But then it should, in justice, be added that the Republicans of Ohio really need no outside support, while the only prestige which it is possible to give to the Democratic party of that State will sadly come from abroad. This may perhaps explain the matter.

A RELIGIOUS insanity has seized upon the negroes in the neighborhood of Spartanburg, S. C. A colored man named Bobo had been preaching to a large congregation that he was an inspired prophet, and inspired by God to lead them to the promised land, distant 160 miles. He persuaded fifty or sixty of them to sell out their crops, stock, furniture, etc., and go with him. One negro sold a crop worth $600 for $150; another sold a cow and calf for $1.50. The prophet told them that to ensure success to their journey they must not look back or hesitate in their course. They accordingly took an old negro woman, tied her in an out-house, and went in search of a particular kind of stick, with which, under the influence of which, they were to commit the deed. They were some time finding the stick and the whites interfered and rescued the old woman. Bobo and his followers then left the country, and when last heard of were going over the mountains. Their belief is that when they reach the promised land they will have wings and fly.

CONCERNING marriages in Bavaria, C. C. Fulton writes from Munich to the Baltimore *American:* It may be an interesting item of news to some of your lady readers to notice the fact that on every Monday morning a list of all the engagements for marriage that have taken place during the preceding week are published in the morning papers. They proceed to state that "John Schmidt, son of Thomas and Marie Schmidt, has entered into a contract for marriage to Katherine Von Jones, second daughter of Josef and Emile Von Jones, and that all the papers have been signed and approved by the parents of both contracting parties." How would our ladies like this formality of proceeding, which virtually cuts them off from all gentlemen's society, except the affianced one? He is allowed only to spend one evening a week with her, in the company of father and mother, until the ceremony is performed; and how would our youthful Benedicts like this, especially as they are not expected to give much time to their lady friends after the publication of this formal announcement.

THE agony occasioned by the kitchen question is strikingly shown in the burst of insane joy with which a Chicago gentleman describes the remedy. He observes that few can boast of such appalling ignorance, but she is really an excellent cook. She fries the cucumbers to an excellent brown, she economically scrambles eggs, shells and all, she kettle, she steams the potatoes by holding them, one by one, on a fork at the spout of the same. And she has been in this country only three months, and asks only $4 a week. "No consideration short of a foreign mission," says this merry head of a suffering family, "could induce us to part with her."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

While our own mercantile marine is showing signs of extraordinary activity, it appears that several English shipowners have placed their vessels under foreign flags on account of the petty vexations and annoyances of British officials, which render apparent a decline in the navigation interests of Great Britain.

It is affirmed that to allay the morbid thirst common at this season, a small pebble stone held in the mouth is sufficient. Perhaps the rim of a tumbler would answer the purpose.

St. Louis papers chronicle the arrival in that city of a prominent iron ship builder from New York, with a view of establishing an iron-boat building yard, if proper encouragement is received.

Few people would believe, were the announcement made without the production of absolute facts to substantiate the statement, that there was a Territory or district in the United States containing a population of nearly 100,000 people without a public school house. This, however, is the case with New Mexico. Its population is over 94,000, and in the Territory there is not a single public school.

According to the books of the Treasury Department, the only members of the House of Representatives whose pay awaits their order are Samuel A. Bill, of New Hampshire; V. C. Riely, of Pennsylvania, and William Merrick and Thomas Swan, of Maryland. The remaining members have either drawn the grab or covered it into the Treasury.

The United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will meet United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, in New York, on the 1st of October, to discuss the proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the present mode of electing the President and Vice President.

It is reported that many of the members of the new Congress have already drawn pay. The Clerk of the House has prepared a list of those whose seats are uncontested and who are entitled to salary without question.

Harriet Beecher Stowe states that if a proper endowment is made by some rich men to be applied to the education of women as good housekeepers, cooks, seamstresses, printers, clerks, &c., she would guarantee hundreds of scholars.

Westward the star of empire takes its way. At a Nebraska land office, two hundred miles west of the Missouri river, in the Republican valley, more than five hundred thousand acres of government land have been taken by settlers within the last six months.

The Woman's Rights movement has reached the aborigines. An Indian family appealed in Saginaw, Mich., recently, the husband carrying the papoose and the squaw carrying nothing. It was the first instance of the kind on record.

A leading Roman Catholic paper of this country, the *Freeman's Journal* of New York, declares that the United States government should not sympathize "with the bastard republics of Europe," but should rather help to reinstate the deposed monarchs of Spain and France.

The Convention of American Scientists, in Portland, passed off most pleasantly. The sessions of the Convention have attracted much attention, and have proved very interesting not only to the scientific men but to the public generally.

A late report from Sing Sing prison says that there are twenty-two "life men" now in its walls. The number of this class is increasing rapidly now, since the new murder law went into effect.

A North Carolina paper suggests the idea of enacting a law prohibiting the sale of corn and cotton between sunset and sunrise, in order that the thieves of the soil may not be imposed upon by the thieves that infest every neighborhood.

It is the opinion of the Galveston *News* that the prospects of the Atlantic and Pacific Road will be materially enhanced by the accession of Col. Tom Scott to its presidency; and that the latter has unquestionable advantages over Vanderbilt in the struggle for the trade of the West.

About a year ago, negotiations were pending between the United States and Germany for the conclusion of a treaty for the protection of German emigrants. It is now announced that the negotiations have produced no result, and are at an end, mainly because an agreement about the jurisdiction and competency of the courts of the two countries could not be arrived at.

The Wyandotte Rolling Mills have prepared a great variety of specimens of Michigan iron for exhibition at the approaching State Fair. They comprise samples of the iron in its condition in which it is taken from the mines, and then illustrate the various stages of its manufacture, all the way from the crude pig to the perfected railroad rail and boiler plate.

An Indiana hog of the male persuasion has just got through raising a fine litter of pigs. His qualities as a wet nurse are said to have proven entirely satisfactory.

Washington officials are of the opinion that some substitute for the frankling privilege will be adopted by the next Congress, such as the use of an official stamp by an officer authorized for the purpose and put under bonds.

The ruins of three Spanish cities were recently discovered in the mountains of Talamanca, Costa Rica. A century has passed since those cities were inhabited, and among the ruins is a fort with cannon all decayed and rusty. The remains of the first white settlement in America should be an interesting to American antiquarians as the beggar-infested relics of ancient Rome.

A New York clergyman has been making a close study of statistics to ascertain if the charge is true that Methodism has declined in New York city, and finds that it is. Since 1845 its membership has increased but seven hundred and twenty-five.

Harvard University has adopted the system of examinations for women which is now in vogue at the Cambridge University, of England, the object of which is to enable women to obtain from a first class University its certificate as to their attainments in learning.

A number of American engineers in South America celebrated the last 4th of July by hoisting our National flag on the highest peak of the Andes,—which peak they christened Mount Meigs.

The first number of the *Steel and Iron* has been published. It is a sixteen-page weekly publication, issued in New York, and is devoted to the promotion of outdoor recreation and to the cultivation of a refined taste for natural objects.

A Mutual Transportation Company has been formed at Chicago, which will undertake to run cars over the various railroads, tendering the companies a reasonable toll, and making their own rates to shippers.

St. Paul, with broken stone enough within her city limits to macadamize a street from St. Anthony Hill to the Gulf, has had the folly to order her main business streets paved with the same material as the heads of its municipal authorities—wood.

The patent ice machines used in the South clear a cool seven hundred per cent. profit, which is certainly a big thing on ice.

PERSONAL.

The monument that has been erected at a cost of $3,000 in Mechanicsville, New York, to mark the spot where Colonel ELMER E. ELLSWORTH, first martyr of the war, who was murdered at Alexandria, Virginia, in May, 1861, will be dedicated September 11th.

George William Curtis will, it is said, resume his editorial duties on Harpers' publications next month, as he will feel sufficiently invigorated to go to work again after his summer recreation. He will, however, confine himself, at least for a time, to four hours' labor per day, instead of eight or nine as heretofore.

Letters received by Mr. Motley's relatives in Boston, dated August 5, report that he has nearly recovered from his much-exaggerated illness, and at the time they were written he was out driving for the third time. His illness was caused by derangement of the nervous system, and was not of a serious character. His physician states in the most positive manner that the attack was not of the nature of paralysis, and fully indorsed and authorized the contradiction of the report to that effect. The amiable friends of Mr. Motley will be glad to have this direct and authentic intelligence from him, and we will join heartily in the hope that many years of vigorous health and strength yet before him.

Many characteristic stories are afloat about the Spanish Minister of War, General Eulogio Gonzales Iscar, who held the same post under Pi y Margall's government. One day Pi y Margall called him to account for certain abuses in the military service he had sent to the provinces. General Iscar defended his course, but the Premier interrupted him with the words: "Don't forget that I can dismiss you." "Nor can you forget," replied Iscar, "that I can send in my resignation." "Whichever you prefer," signed Iscar, "I will not remain a day longer in the Council." General Iscar is a man of extraordinary size and strength. When as a lieutenant he killed a soldier who had disobeyed orders in battle, a single blow of his fist, which compelled him to fly to Portugal for safety.

William Cullen Bryan, it is said, contemplates a voyage round the world, either during the coming autumn or next spring. Though well-nigh an octogenarian, he is, in one respect, like Joey Bagstock—dev-illish tough.

Kate Grant, on old Indian squaw, living at Grant, Wisconsin, has killed eight bears this summer. Her latest victim was a cub, whose mamma attempted to hug her, but she never permitted such familiarities.

It is rumored that Paul de Cassagnac, the noted French bully and journalist, is coming to this country on account of his present unpopularity in Paris. If he should conclude to leave as he has done over there, the Coroner will soon be compelled to call upon his body after his soul has stepped out.

Miss Emily Faithfull having returned home presents to the readers of her Magazine her judgment of American journalism. It is kindly, not to say patronizing, and on the whole favorable. While speaking of the employment of women as journalists in this country she mentions a curious fact not generally known: "The first daily paper printed in the English language was published in London in 1702 by a woman—one Elizabeth Mallet. It was called *The Daily Journal*, and Elizabeth Mallet is entered on the rights paper, but to public at least half the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain." Miss Faithfull does not say whether the public appreciated the well-meant service.

A happy instance of sterling patriotism in the trying times of the war has just been brought to light at the Treasury Department. A five hundred dollar bond of the act of February 25, 1862, second series, was received a few days since, upon the back of which was written the following: "I risk the amount of my earnings with my country, having already risked my life. The old ship of State will survive the storm. Some of my associates in navy shoe bonds will never be redeemed. I half suspect some of them think of self and laurels first, the country afterward. Crippled and worn out, I shall soon leave the service; but my children will not be wronged in this. CLARK,

"Washington, D. C., May, 1865. 29th Ohio Infantry, Colored Troops."

A delegation of twenty-five persons from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland, is expected in St. Louis during the Fair. The gentlemen will be accompanied by a reporter of the London *Times*. These gentlemen come to America on the invitation of the Mississippi Valley Society.

Secretary Belknap has obtained a large number of manuscript letters and orders of Gen. Washington, among them his general order book, in which all orders are written in his own hand. The Secretary will have these papers and orders prepared for proper publication.

Victor Hugo has nearly finished a novel, which will be published in the month of February, 1874, under the title of *Quatre-Vingt Treize*, with the subtitle of "Premier fecit; la Guerre Civile." The plot carries the reader for an instant to Paris, and the imposing figures of Robespierre, Danton and Marat appear upon the stage, but the action takes place almost entirely in the Vendee.

Adopt the Preventive Policy.

Severe spells of biliousness, indigestion, chills and fever, diarrhœa, nervous headache and a physical exhaustion are quite usual at this season. These are visitations which everybody is anxious to avoid, and as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will unquestionable fortify the system against them, the most valuable medical advice which can be offered at this time to persons subject to such complaints or at all sensitive to atmospheric changes, is to commence taking this powerful vegetable alterative and invigorant without delay. Forty-eight hours will not have elapsed after the first dose before a marked change will have manifested itself in the condition of the system. The ultimate result will be a habit of body so regular, a genial condition so vigorous, that however unhealthy the season may chance to be, the system thus refreshed and reinforced will be in the best possible trim to encounter it.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually in January and July. Bank of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., Vice President.
D. E. MCKINNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D. D., S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Jos. Dilworth, Rev. Dr. Paxton, Johns Rhodes, H. H. Kuhn, Robert L. Schmertz, Christopher Magee, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER,

Attorney,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.

Western District of Pennsylvania, SS:
At Pittsburgh, August 16, 1873.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT J. SMITH, at the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER,
Assignee, Pittsburgh.
w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. ANDREWS and MANUEL HART, partners, trading and doing business as H. C. Andrews & Co., of Greece City, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, who have been duly adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

A. S. MOORE, Assignee,
Butler, August 19, 1873. w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES FLAZIER, late of Allegheny city, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to

ALEX. NIMICK,
WM. A. WILSON,
Executors,
96 Water street, Pittsburgh.
aug18

6 1/4 DOLLARS

Vest's Unabridged Illustrated Family Bible. 1091 pp., over 1,000 engravings, and very elegantly illustrated. Over 300 pp. extra matter, including the Apocrypha. Bound in fine leather bindings. PRICES.—No. 1, pamphlet, richly embossed, $6.25. No. 2, full gilt, $7.00. No. 3, full gilt, clasps, $8.00. No. 4, full gilt, clasps, gilt edges, $11. 25 per cent. discount to the trade. Sold only by subscription. AGENTS WANTED. Address HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Pub., CINCINNATI, O.
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REMOVAL.

In order to accommodate our large and increasing trade we have Removed from our old stand, No. 143 Smithfield street, to Nos. 145 and 146 WATER STREET, and Nos. 188 and 190 FIRST AVENUE.

SPECK & MORROW,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
August 1, 1873.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHEISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

The Other Side of the Coal Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a late issue of your Journal, a communication appeared from a person styling himself "Observer"—the same party, I presume, that has been driven from the columns of an afternoon paper by the arguments of the miners. But he now rakes up the same misrepresentations and gives them a new dressing, and by adding some fresh matter which is foreign to the subject at issue, and by publishing them in the COMMERCIAL under the impression, I guess, that the article will come under the observation of the consumer, without coming under the eye of the miner. Now, if these were his reasons for changing his battle ground, I can assure him that the manly stand which the COMMERCIAL has taken in giving the miners a fair representation of their grievances has gained it a host of friends in this mining section, and we thank him for his change of front, and will "fight him on this line if it should take us all summer."

He wants to give the impression that the miners in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys are not paid so well for mining there as the miners are in this county; and, therefore, the iron manufactories in that section are getting their coal so much cheaper than the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh that they can under-sell them in the market. Some time ago the custom or basis for mining in the above districts was 81 06 per ton where the vein was four feet, and for every four inches under four feet, ten cents advance on the digging, until it reached the low vein, two feet eight inches; when it came below that figure, the miner and the pit boss made their own agreement. Sometimes it would advance up to two dollars per ton for mining, so that you will perceive by taking the average from four feet to two feet eight inches, it will give one dollar and twenty cents for the average of the mine. This was the custom some time ago in those regions, and I don't know that they have been altered very much since, so that I think that you will perceive that there is not so much difference in the price of mining between the Massillon coal mines and here. As "Observer" would have the public believe, when he undertook to tell the people of Pittsburgh the difference of the price of digging between here and Massillon, why didn't he tell them that the miners here were only paid for a little over two-thirds of the coal they dug, while the miners at Massillon were paid for all. Thus, when Allegheny miners were paid at the rate of one dollar and thirty cents per ton for screened coal, they were only getting eighty-eight cents per ton for the run of the mines, which would be about two cents per ton below the present price of Massillon.

At the present time the Pittsburgh market is supplied with coal which costs for mining three cents over a three-quarter inch screen; and so long as our coal can be mined at this price, considering its superior quality, I don't think that there is much fear of our iron manufacturers suffering very materially on account of dear fuel. Another mistake that I think "Observer" makes is in reference to the height of the coal in Allegheny county. The veins here run from three feet ten inches to four feet six inches, and the price of mining is not always governed by the height of the vein. For instance, I can dig as much coal in Lawrence county, in the same time, in the two feet ten vein as I can in Allegheny county in the four foot vein. This arises from the dif

James T. Brady & Co

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, the most productive part. They are the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 85 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 26, 1873.

We lately referred to the law requiring the treasurers of incorporated companies to pay to the State five per cent. of the interest on the bonds of the company instead of as heretofore under the act of May 1, 1868, retaining that amount when paying the holder of the bond for coupons maturing.

The United States Supreme Court has lately rendered a decision in the case of the C., P. and A. R. R. Company vs. the State of Pennsylvania which has a bearing on the same subject. We understand the law of May, 1868, to be repealed by that of April, 1873. Yes the principles laid down being general, they are of interest. The Court announces as a general principle that the power of a State to levy taxes extends only to persons, property and business within her jurisdiction.

The law of 1868 required the treasurer of an incorporated company to retain the five per cent. tax on coupons in all cases, regardless of the residence of the holder or of the place of payment. Under the principle above announced the Court holds that such a tax is not a legitimate exercise of the taxing powers of the State—that the law interferes between the company and the bondholder and impairs the obligation of the contract under the pretence of levying a tax.

The holder of a mortgage bond acquires no title to the property mortgaged, but only the right to proceed against the property under certain specified conditions; that this right has no locality independent of the party in whom it resides, and is, therefore, not subject to taxation in the hands of a non-resident of the State.

—The following is a statement of the condition of the National banks of Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; also of the Pittsburgh banks, as shown by an abstract from the reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency on the 13th of June, 1873:

RESOURCES.	Pennsylvania.	Pittsburgh.
Loans and discounts	$46,720,497 42	$16,934,052 83
Overdrafts	1,042,787	34,504 77
United States bonds to secure circulation	26,030,150 00	7,559 500 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	710,000 00	50,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	659,800 00	169,950 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,643,988 06	34,463 10
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	5,515,115 78	2,377,360 97
Due from National banks	1,268,826,45	576,043 83
Due from State banks and bankers	1,313,507 53	409,114 73
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,703,247 62	845,544 88
Current expenses	780,253 97	81,855 67
Premiums	368,222 21	21,350 65
Checks and other cash items	464,231 37	174,818 72
Exchanges for clearing house	.....	1,047,885 25
Bills of other National banks	854,850 00	206,447 00
Bills of State banks	92,000 00	927 00
Fractional currency	147,514 92	31,473 56
Specie	24,351 89	5,911 89
Legal tender notes	4,847,102 00	2,673,463 00
United States certificates of deposits	50,000 00	100,000 00
Clearing House certificates	.....	.....
Three per cent. certificates	.....	.....
Total	$93,704,924 78	$32,050,641 50
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	$38,650,186 61	$9,000,000 00
Six per cent. fund	6,869,280 15	2,945,533 62
Undivided profits	1,696,061 70	561,222 82
National bank notes outstanding	23,998,416 00	6,666,768 00
State bank notes outstanding	106,924 00	17,964 00
Dividends unpaid	174,624 75	24,921 75
Individual deposits	26,997,346 66	11,845,202 20
United States deposits	352,621 32	9,338 37
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	12,622 62	.....
Due to National banks	2,230,5 5 59	1,275,264 61
Due to State banks and bankers	546,701 79	737,909 69
Notes and bills rediscounted	200,274 18	84,011 79
Bills payable	40,500 02	.....
Total	$93,704,924 78	$32,050,641 50

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening. 1873.
1881	.....
1862	116¼
1864	117
1865	118½
1865, new	117¾
1867	117¾
1868	118½
10-40s	116
New 5s	114½
Gold	112¾
Currency 6s	92½
Tennessees, old	113¾
Tennessees, new	87
South Carolinas, July	81¾
North Carolinas, old	34
North Carolinas, new	37
Missouris	95

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	.....
United States 6s, 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	118½
United States 10-40s	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George L Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 26, 1873.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Union Pacific	60½	61	60¾	60¾	60¾
Western Union Tele'ph	90½	91	90¾	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	44¼
Adams Express	92¾	92	.....	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Express	64	64	.....	.....	.....
American Express	62¾	62¾	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	67	67	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	.....	104¾	.....	.....	104¾
Erie	92	92	.....	.....	93
Michigan Central	92	92	.....	.....	92¾
Michigan Southern	93	93	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	103¾	.....	103¾	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92	92¾	.....	.....	92¾
Chicago and N. W.	64¾	64¾	64¾	.....	64¾
Chicago and N. W. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Pittsburg	90	89¾	.....	.....	89¾
St. Paul, pref.	79¾	.....	79	.....	79¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	.....	93¾	.....	97
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	29	29	.....	29¾
Union Pacific	28	28	26	.....	25¾
Chicago and Alton	105¾	.....	104	.....	104
Harlem	.....	.....	126	.....	130½
C., C. and I. C.	30¾	.....	.....	.....	30¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, August 26, 1873. }

REMARKS.—With but few exceptions the entire list of both produce and general markets remain unchanged.

The receipts of flour continue large, while the market is quiet and prices remain firm. Old wheats are still in request and will, no doubt, continue so for no little time to come. In this section of the State the country mills are starting up and using new wheat entirely. This will, in a measure, tend to quiet the trade in this market, as country dealers, who have heretofore been buying in Pittsburgh, will make their future purchases direct from the mills, or will trade the grain for the flour there on the spot. From what we can learn, however, the newly ground flour does not seem to give universal satisfaction as to quality and sweetness. This, no doubt, is brought about by the hurry of the millers to grind the grain before it is hard enough.

In the grain trade, wheat seems to be looking up and prices are well sustained, old red wheat commanding $1 55, new red wheat $1 45@1 48, white wheat is quoted at $1 60. For rye $2@3 00 seems to be the ruling price. New barley is beginning to make its appearance and will be sought after by the brewers and maltsters. We learned of a sale to-day of 5,000 bushels of new Western barley at $1 05. For ourselves, we can hardly see how it can be put down in Pittsburgh at that price; when late telegrams from Chicago quote it there at 1 10@1 17½. We will make further inquiry, however, tomorrow, and advise our readers of the result. In oats the receipts have been large, and prices fairly maintained—say for new white, 40@43c, a sale of car lots at the latter figure being reported to us today; old white oats are firm at 42@44c. Shelled new mixed corn 56c, and ear corn at 57@58c.

Butter still continues a scarce article, that is, all of a choice nature. A small quantity of something nice, however, found its way into market this morning, but it was quickly snapped up at 25@26c ₱ lb, with the inquiry for more at the same price.

In cheese the article of Goshen continues unabated, as will be seen by the large daily receipts. In round lots Ohio factory is quoted at 11@12c, and 13@13½c in a jobbing way. The rest of the list prices remain firm and unchanged.

Nearly the entire, if not the entire grocery list shows much restlessness, and coffees and sugars will henceforth for some time require close attention to keep our readers correctly advised as to the condition of the market, &c. Our quotations for sugars were revised and corrected at a late hour last night, and, as will be seen by comparison with previous figures, our present ones will show a still greater advance:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12c; powdered, 12c; granulated, 12c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¾c; extra C, 11½c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; H, 10¼c; yellow C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¾c; other grades, 9c.

Coffee—Choice Rio 27c; good to prime 25@26c; choice old Government Java 36c; roasted, loose, 29@c; 1 ₱ packages, 30c.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 75c; N. O. Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

In fruits and vegetables the market is well supplied. Apples continue to come in quite freely, without any material change to note in prices. Peaches were inquired after to-day, both in size and quality, and were selling as high as $2 50@4 00 per box. Grapes retail at 10c per ₱. and $2 by the box. Mellons, if good, are sought after, and sell from $15 to $25 per 100.

The remainder of the list is without material change in prices. Below we give a list of the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Articles.	Receipts.
Apples, barrels	543
Bacon, tierces	62
Cheese, ₱s	175
Corn, sacks	187
Oats, sacks	2,239
Potatoes, bushels	834
Flour, bbls	2,430

We omit our usual extended quotations to-day, and defer them until to-morrow, when they will be carefully revised and corrected.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, August 26, 1873. }

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far heavy of through and fair of way or stock intended for sale at this point. As usual, the quality of the offerings is common, but about as good as those of last week. The attendance of buyers is large, no less than thirty-four coming on one train. If the run does not prove heavy from this time the market will be a fair one, as a good many cattle have already been sold to country buyers, and generally at about last week's prices, which are as follows:

Extra, 1,400 ₱s, $6 25; extra, 1,300 ₱s, $5 75 to $6 00; prime, 1,500 ₱s, $5 25 to $5 50; prime 1,100 ₱s, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 ₱s, $4 50 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs heavy. The market is dull and bad, and very little stock changing hands. No demand for shipment to New York to-day. Prices are off 50c ₱ 100 ₱s since last week. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime Philadelphia, $4 80 to $4 90; prime light hogs, $4 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep heavy, and in quality rather common. The market is active, most of the common stock in the pens being sold. Prices are about the same as last week, which are as follows:

Extra 100 ₱s, fine wool, $5 50; extra 95 ₱s, fine wool, $5 35 to $5 45; extra 90 ₱s, fine wool, $5 15 to $5 25; fair 85 ₱s, fine wool, $5 00.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

August 25.—An improved demand is reported for hot blast pig metals, and prices are a trifle better. Cold blast iron, as heretofore, rules firm. Iron manufactures have attracted but a small share of attention, the week having been among the dullest of the season. There is no quotable change in value.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$50@51
No 1 C pig iron	49@50
No 2 foundry	44@45
No 2 or mill	36@37
No 1 Tennessee foundry	47@48
No 2 foundry	43@44
No 2 or mill	36@37
No 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	48@49
No 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	42@43
No 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	36@37
C C Car-wheel Iron—	
Ohio Hecla	$ 65
No 1 Red river cold blast	62@63
No 2 Red river cold blast	62@63
Nos 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	62@63
Nos 5 and 6 or white iron	62@63
C C Tennessee Car-wheel—	
No 1 Dover cold blast	$59@60
No 2 Dover cold blast	59@60
White and mottled	59@60

Horse and Mule Shoes—We quote horse-shoes at $6 75@7 25 and mule shoes at $7 25@7 75 per keg, standard brands.

Nails—We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 50 in large lots and $4 75 on small sales—all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market — Weekly Review.

August 25.—The sales by warehouses during the week and the expired portion of the current month and tobacco year were as follows:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	166	396	8,318
Farmers'	177	539	9,178
Louisville	105	411	7,984
Boone	64	256	5,575
Ninth street	83	346	5,007
Planters'	72	295	4,809
Exchange	114	269	3,695
Kentucky Association	12	54	3,072
Totals	788	2,737	47,489
Last year at corresponding date			34,494

The aggregate sales of the week are upwards of 100 hogsheads short of last week, and slightly in excess of the corresponding week of 1872. The movement, however, until the very close, was quite handsome.

It is believed that the average prices realized were the highest since the opening of the spring trade.

The home and foreign demand is as large and general as at any previous date, and all the diversified grades offering, from common lugs to bright wrappers, are quick sales at full prices upon the basis of our last quotations.

The following are the prices current:

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs, common	$ 5 50@ 7 00	$ 6 50@ 7 00
Lugs, good	6 00@ 7 50	6 00@ 8 25
Leaf, common	8 25@ 9 25	8 75@ 9 50
Leaf, medium	9 50@10 50	9 50@11 50
Leaf, good to fine	11 00@14 50	11 50@15 00
Bright wrappers, medium	15 00@20 00	
Bright wrappers, good fine to choice	22 50@85 00	
CUTTING.		
Lugs, common	$ 7 25@ 7 75	
Lugs, good	8 00@ 8 75	
Lugs, extra colory	9 00@ 12 00	
Leaf, common	10 00@ 12 00	
Leaf, medium	12 00@ 16 00	
Leaf, good	20 00@ 30 00	
Leaf, choice	nominal.	

—*Courier-Journal.*

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Cattle—Receipts 4,353 head. Market dull; shippers generally holding off; a few lots of rough to choice steers sold at $4 30@5 65, and Texan steers and native cows at $2@3 37; shipments 1,724 head. Hogs—Receipts 7,529 head. Market less active and prices lower and weak at $4 30@4 75 for fair to choice, with a few extra at $4 80@4 85; shipments 5,690 head. Sheep—Receipts 924 head. Market quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The oil market yesterday was moderately active in the oil regions. A liberal amount of oil changed hands. Prices, however, ruled about the same as the day previous. In our own market dealers did not exhibit any anxiety to invest.

Crude.

The nominal rates here were 4¼@4½. No sales were reported. The following sales made at Parker's were a shade below the previous day:

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls spot	$1 27¾
3,000 bbls spot	1 25

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

Refined.

Dealers report the market quiet. Standard brands were offered at 13¾c f. o. b. at works.

Philadelphia delivery S. W. 16½@16¾c; New York delivery 16¾c. Sellers dealers are holding out for 17c.

OIL BARRELS

Holders firm at previous prices, viz: city $2 30; country $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The *Courier* says: The market continues firmer on the upper road, closing at $1 37½ for spot, but there was a weaker feeling below, closing at the lower quotations. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 35
500 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 38¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 37¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 40
1,000 bbls upper road, s. o..... 1 37¾
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 42½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 42¾
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 1 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 37½
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 37½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot..... 1 25

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—The market is steady; S. W. 16¼@16½c; crude 6a6¼c; cases 20½c; sales none; futures 16¼c asked.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Closing August 25.—Refined scarce and held firmly at about 16½c; some parties are asking 17c; with later rates refined is changed: cases 21a21½c; naphta 10a10½c; crude in bulk quiet at 6¾c; Philadelphia delivery quiet and nominal; market 16¾c.

TIDIOUTE, August 26.—Oil is firmly held at $1 30. PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 26.—The market is quiet at $1 20a1 25.

BRADFORD, August 26.—The market is firm at $1 25.

OIL CITY, August 26.—The market opened quiet at $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—Market firm; spot $1 37½ at 40.

PARKER'S, August 26.—Market unchanged at $1 25 at 30 and quiet.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, August 26.—The market is quiet and dull at about $1 25a1 27½, with the tendency decidedly downward.

TIDIOUTE, August 26.—The market is firm at $1 25.

OIL CITY, August 26.—Market quiet and firm at $1 25a1 40.

FOXBURG, August 26.—Market very quiet at about $1 25; nothing whatever doing.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Crude 6¾c; refined 16¾c; can quote the market nominally with nothing as yet doing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Refined 16¾c; crude 6c; no trade to-day; market quiet; feeling steady.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	300
E J Warling & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	1,496
Total		1,796

New York Hop and Malt Market.

August 25.—The transactions continue to be confined to small lots required by consumers. The stock of all descriptions is very light, and in many cases holders are asking higher prices than those current. Advices of the growing crop are favorable. We quote:

Domestic receipts for the week	Bales.
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	23,758
Total foreign for same period in 1872	29,056
Total receipts for same period in 1870	66,270
Total receipts for same period in 1869	102,000
Imports for the week	None
Total imports since September 1, 1872	20,888
Export clearances for the week	6,500
Total exports since September 1, 1872	9,315
	Cents per ₱.
New York, growth 1872	30@40
Eastern, growth 1872	30@40
Western, growth 1872	30@40
Yearlings, growth 1871	3
Olds, growth 1870	10a18
Old Olds, growth 1868 and 1869	5a10
Bavarians	40a45
English	30a35
Beglan	25a30
California	30a35

Malt is still scarce and firm at $1 20a1 25 for four-rowed State.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 26, 1873.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring, $1 25; No 2, $1 20¾ cash or seller August; $1 19¾ seller September. Corn active at 40¾c. Oats active at 28¾c. Rye quiet at 66c. Barley dull; No 1, $1 10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand; sales at 96@97c, closing at 97c, bid.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,504 head; total for the week 8,153 head. Market slow, dragging and strong at last week's closing prices. Buyers are hanging off, run light and fairly active, with the supply of common far behind the demand. About 800 head disposed of. Sales 178 Illinois steers, 830 to 1,276 lbs, $4@5 75; 25 Illinois steers, 1,292 lbs, $5 12½; 97 Texas steers, 872a1,167 lbs, $3 50@5; 26 Texas heifers, 752 lbs, $4 75; 77 Missouri steers, 1,039a1,128 lbs, $4 00@4 62½; 106 Ohio steers, 960a1,342 lbs, $4 50@5 40; 43 Michigan steers, 900a1,165 lbs, $3 87½@4 50; 168 Indiana steers, 1,020 lbs, $5 75; 22 Michigan stockers, 837 lbs, $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,200 head; total supply for the week, 9,000 head. Market not yet opened. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,300 head; total for the week, 19,800 head, against 11,300 head same time last week. Market offensive and buyers hanging off for a decline. Prices nominal at $4 30@4 60 for good hogs; common grassers unsalable and pens crowded.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton firm at 20c. Flour more doing; superfine western and State, $4 90@5 40; common to fair extra, $5 50@6 25; choice, $6 40@7 25. Whisky scarce at $1 04. Wheat higher; winter red western, $1 64@1 65; white $1 70. Rye quiet at 92@93c. Malt in fair request at $1 20. Corn scarce; 41in-dried 58@; heated 55a56c. Oats, eggs, hay, hops, and tobacco quiet and unchanged. Sugar in good request at 8¾a9¾c. Rice firm at 8¼@9¼c. Crude petroleum 6¼c; refined 16¾c. Turpentine firm. Provisions—Pork quiet and steady; new mess $18 25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; long clear 8¾@9c. Lard weak; new western steam 8¾@8¾c; cob is held at 9¾@9¾c. Butter steady; western 16@25c. Cheese quiet and easy at 12a13½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—There was a brisk market for general dry goods agents, and package jobbers are placing large lines of cottons and woolens with the Western and Southern trade. Cotton goods active and strong at current prices. Prints are selling very freely. Worsted dress goods and kaiseys, woolen flannels and blankets are quick. Fancy cassimeres and black beavers in demand. Linseys more active. Foreign dress goods improving.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Cotton firm at 18½c. Flour dull at $5 35@6 75. Wheat firm at $1 34. Corn firm at 48a50c. Rye firm at 75a76c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $16 50@16 75. Lard dull; steam, 8c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk-meats quiet; shoulders, 5¾; clear rib sides, 9¼c; clear sides, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¼a9½c; clear rib sides, 10¾a10¾c; clear sides, 10¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice amber $1 75a1 77. Ohio and Indiana $1 50a1 60. Corn quiet at 50a53c. Oats dull at 44c. Rye active at 85@90c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork at $16 00. Bacon—Shoulders 9¾c; rib sides 10¾c; clear rib sides, 11c; sugar cured hams, 15a16¾c. Lard firm at 9¾c. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky scarce at $1 03a1 04.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $4 75a5 00. Wheat fairly active; red $1 60a1 65. Rye steady at 85c. Corn steady; yellow, 60c; mixed western, 59a60c. Oats easier; white, 45a47c; mixed, 40a43c. Crude petroleum dull; refined 16a16¾c. Whisky scarce and held at $1 02.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 26.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 56½; No 1 red, $1 47; No 2, $1 42¾ at 43; No 3, $1 42. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high mixed 46a46½c; low mixed 45a45½c. Oats a shade better; No 1, 34¾c; Michigan, 32c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 26.—Flour quiet at $5 70a6 70. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No 2, $1 22. Corn active; No 2 mixed, 46c. Oats—Demand good at 27¾c. Rye firm and higher; No 1, 67c. Barley steady; fall No 2, $1 06.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Cotton quiet at 19a19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 53a55c. Oats dull at 41a42c. Hay firmer at $20a26. Bran dull at $16 50a16. Bacon dull at 7¾@8¼c. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—Cotton dull at 14¾a16c. Flour firm at $5 70a7 50. Wheat firm at $1 35a1 50. Corn dull at 65c. Oats dull at 48c. Bulk meats steady at 9¾a10¾a10¾c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 26.—Wheat dull and weak; No 1 red $1 47; No 2, $1 45. Corn firm and better at 51a52c. Oats steady; old No 1, 38c; new 35c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Lumber market dull and prices weak at $9 50a10 00 for joist and scantling; $9 00a16 50 for strips and boards; shingles and lath unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Dry salt shoulders scarce at 9¾c. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., August 26.—Wheat unchanged; old No 1 Milwaukee, $1 51a1 53. Corn dull at 53a53c.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

NEW POTATOES

RECEIVED FRESH EVERY DAY.

Orders by the Barrel will receive prompt attention.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street.

FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Winter and Spring Wheat Flours

In Store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

There has been an active trade in money to-day, and the efforts of the bulls in gold to create a monetary stringency, seems to be partially successful. The rate was advanced to 7a7 per cent. gold, but at the close broke down to 3 per cent. At the time money was advanced to 7 per cent. a vigorous attack was made upon the leading stocks to enable the shorts to cover. The *Post* says if this is the beginning of the policy to harrass the money market during autumn, so as to distress trade borrowers, extraordinary measures will be taken by the United States Treasury to defeat the scheme.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling a little firmer at 107¾a107¾ for sixty days and 108¾a108¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold lower, ranging from 115¾ to 115¾, and closing at the latter figure. Loans were $44 per cent. to flat for carrying. Clearings $43,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $477,000. Customs receipts to-day, $656,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull.

U. S. coup., '81	119¾	5-20s, '67	119¾
5-20s, '62	116¾	5-20s, '68	118¾
5-20s, '64	117	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65	118¾	10-40s	116¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri	92¾	Virginia, old	42¾
Tennessee, old	82	Virginia, new	27¾
Tennessee, new	81¾	N. Carolina, new	35½
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks irregular but in the main weak and lower. The volume of business, except in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash and Union Pacific was very moderate. Hannibal and St. Joseph common was hammered down from 37¾ to 36, but the remainder of the list showed changes of only ¼ to ¾ per cent., with the exception of those stock previously named. At the close a steadier feeling prevailed. Weekly bank books for annual election will probably close in a short time and to-day the stock was worth ¾ per cent. for the days, while there was a premium of 2 per cent. in the market price. There is an active borrowing demand for stocks generally and the leading shares are loaning at 5 per cent. to flat.

F. Alexandre was to-day elected Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in place of George Talmer, resigned.

Total exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day, $5,281,459.

Canton	28	St. Paul preferred	70¾
W. U. Tel. Co	89¾	Toledo & Wabash	47¾
Quicksilver	25	Do preferred	80
Adams Express	92¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	61	Do preferred	35
U. S. Express Co	67	Ohio & Mississippi	29
Pacific Mail	44¾	Chicago & Alton	103
Mariposa	8¾	Do preferred	95
Erie	59¾	C., C. & C.	98
Do preferred	79	Baltimore & Ohio	94¾
Harlem	130½	Lake Shore	92¾
Do preferred	135	Illinois Central	103¾
Michigan Central	92	Illinois Central, leased	92¾
Panama	125½	Pittsburgh	90¾
Northwestern	67¾	Central Pacific	99¾
Do preferred	82	Union	81¾
Rock Island	108¾	Sales & Lack	81¾
New Jersey Central	102	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	80¾	Bankers' Bills	107¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	August 27	Liverpool.
Caledonia	August 27	Glasgow.
Arragon	August 27	Bristol.
Minnesota	August 27	Liverpool.
Hoisat a	August 28	Hamburg.
Batavia	August 30	Liverpool.
Baltic	August 30	Liverpool.
Washington	August 30	Havre.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., } PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1873. }

Daily report of the stages of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	
Cincinnati	11	4	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville	6	6	N. W.	Fair.
Evansville	5	6	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	1	6	W.	Fair.
New Orleans	3	0	S. E.	Threat'g at
Omaha	5	8	N. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	4	8	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	3	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	11	2	S. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	0	3	N. W.	Clear.

JAMES R. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 26, 1873.

River rising, with two feet eight inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and p. m.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 26, 1873.

River stationary with three and a-half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 73 at 6 P. M.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, August 26, 1873.

River five feet and stationary. The following S'wboats passed up: Lion, Tom Rees, Grand Lake and J. A. Blackmore.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 26, 1873.

River five feet eight inches and stationary. Departed—Courier for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M.; Ashland for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. Related for intervals to-day.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—River ten feet six inches and rising slowly. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—River receding slowly with five feet four inches in the canal and seven feet four inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Weather intensely hot; thermomet

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage

PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1873.

	Cents.
Kimball, Mrs. S. J., Washington, D. C.	2
McClure, A. M., Dravosburg, Pa.	3
Swarts, Miss Dennie, Scranton, Lin.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Serious Accident.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious accident occurred at the Allegheny Water Works. A man named Taylor, employed by Hartupee & Co., while engaged in adjusting castings, fell into the wheel pit a distance of twenty-five feet. He was taken out as soon after as possible, but it is feared that the unfortunate man has had his breast bone broken.

No Inquest Necessary.

Coroner West was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of Edward Powers, who died at two o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. McSwiggen, East Birmingham. On inquiry, the Coroner learned that deceased had long been ill with consumption, and had been under medical treatment, consequently he declined to hold an inquest. Deceased was an unmarried man, a coal miner, aged forty-five years, and formerly a resident of Latrobe, Westmoreland county.

Wittenberg College.

Several important changes have been made in the Faculty of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. J. H. Shuckenberg, class of '55, Wittenberg, pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Pittsburgh, Pa., will fill the Chair of Sacred Literature in the Theological department. Rev. Irving Magee, pastor of the English Lutheran Church in Dayton, has been elected Professor of Belles Lettres. Prof. S. A. Orth will have the Superintendent of Mathematics under his care, and Prof. H. R. Fine his attention entirely to teaching the Natural Sciences.

Illegal Liquor Selling.

Charges of illegal liquor selling have been made by Mrs. Catharine Gill, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, against George Harvey, Charles Hilgar and ——— Rimmer, saloon keepers on Penn avenue, near Butler street. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendants allow her son William Gill, a minor, to frequent their places, and that they have on frequent occasions sold him intoxicating liquors. As a result he has been intoxicated and has suffered the penalty of the law therefor on more than one occasion; this to the injury of complainant. The saloon keepers have given bail for a hearing.

Dr. Keyser.

Very seldom it falls to our lot to recommend a public lecturer as we can Dr. Keyser. Knowing him for a series of years we speak from the experience memories, feelings and associations that he has never disappointed us in anything he undertook. He has cultivated a close acquaintance with science, art and literature and is always happy at anecdotes. He has a magazine of wit that sparkles on all occasions, portraying the sterling stamp of true solidity, but above all he has a good, big heart, always open to the call of friendship and humanity.

The lecture will take place on Sunday evening next, August 31st, in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral. Subject: "Eloquence and eloquent men." The Cathedral band will be in attendance.

An Inspection Demanded.

The workmen employed in the American Iron Works have requested the proprietors, Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, to have a thorough inspection made, by a competent person, of the boilers now in use by them. The proprietors expressed their entire willingness to have the boilers inspected, and as thoroughly as could be desired. It seems to be generally believed that the late explosion was caused by the carelessness of the engineer, and not from any defect in the boiler. The inspection is a proper precautionary measure, but the lives of the workmen depend mainly upon the carefulness and competency of the engineer in charge. The least danger ever made can be blown into atoms by half an hour's neglect of the engineer.

South Side Fire Alarm Boxes.

As will be seen by the report of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm telegraph made to the Fire Commission at the meeting last night and reported elsewhere in this paper, the wires on the South Side will be ready for use to-day. Following are the numbers of the boxes, thirty in number, with their location:

No. 112. Walnut street.
No. 113. Corner of Main and Walnut.
No. 114. At the Eighth ward, Temperanceville.
No. 115. Mouth of Saw Mill Run.
No. 116. Pittsburgh Ferry Landing.
No. 117. Lorenz & Wightman's Glass Works.
No. 118. Corner of Carson and Main.
No. 119. Pan Handle Railroad Depot.
No. 125. First and Carson streets.
No. 126. Fourth and Carson streets.
No. 127. Seventh and Carson streets.
No. 128. Tenth and Bradford streets.
No. 132. Tenth and Neville streets.
No. 134. Eleventh and Carson streets.
No. 135. Twelfth and Frederick streets.
No. 136. Thirteenth and Neville streets.
No. 137. Fourteenth and Washington streets.
No. 138. Fifteenth and Manor streets.
No. 142. Seventeenth and Neville streets.
No. 143. Eighteenth and Sarah streets.
No. 145. Eighteenth and Josephine streets.
No. 146. Nineteenth and Sidney streets.
No. 147. Twentieth and Mary streets.
No. 148. Twenty-fifth and Engine House.
No. 152. Twenty-third and Jane streets.
No. 153. Twenty-fifth and Sarah streets.
No. 154. Twenty-sixth and Sidney streets.
No. 155. Twenty-seventh and Jane streets.
No. 157. Thirteenth and Carson streets.
No. 158. Thirtieth and Carson streets.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court, sitting in Chambers yesterday, Thomas K. Wilson, of this city, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Lowry Childs, debtor, of Allegheny City.

Edward Roberts, of New Brighton, Pa., filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the matter was referred to Register Knox, of Allegheny.

Owen Cunningham, of Rhensburg, Cambria county, filed a small petition in bankruptcy.

IRISH LUCK.

Brief Sketch of a Kentucky "Carpet Bagger."

Dr. W. G. Hunter, who made such a gallant contest for the Legislature in Cumberland and Clinton counties, Kentucky, and was elected by a majority of 464 over his Democratic opponent, C. P. Gray, is a native of Bethel, Delaware county, and came to America in 1869. He was then a young man, and just out of a seven years' apprenticeship as a drug clerk. Our well known fellow-citizen, Daniel Leasure, M. D., of Allegheny, took Mr. Hunter into partnership with him in the drug business, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine with the doctor. He had attended one course of lectures in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, when the war broke out. Dr. Leasure went into the army, and his student followed him. After serving for a time as hospital steward to the 45th Regiment, Col. Welsh, he went home before the Rebellion was entirely suppressed, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the 145th Regiment (Col. Stone's Bucktails), and amputated his left arm after the battle of Gettysburg. He was promoted to a full Surgeon and assigned to the 210th Regiment, where he served till the end of the war. He returned to Jefferson College, where he graduated. He performed many difficult and delicate operations in the field, with unvarying success—amongst others, the amputation at the shoulder joint on Capt. Blair, of Huntingdon, whose case was thought hopeless. At the battle of Gettysburg he was taken prisoner while attending to the wounded on the field, and was taken before Gen. R. E. Lee, but on refusing to answer any questions as to the strength of his position, the General sent him back without a parole. His frank look attended him on all occasions. In 1866 he went with Dr. Leasure to Burkesville, Kentucky, where he remained in the practice of his profession, and was appointed postmaster, and became an active Republican politician. He was in this city as a delegate to the great Soldiers' Convention, last year, and when permitted, he said he was going to do all one man could do, to make Kentucky a Republican State. He carried the Legislative district, one of the hardest in the State, and all manner of foul play was resorted to to defeat him. There seems to be no limit to his pluck and endurance, and his Irish luck never fails him.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commission—Reports from the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Telegraph—Important Business Transacted.

The Fire Commission held a meeting last night and transacted a considerable amount of business that had accumulated upon their hands during the past six weeks or more.

There were present Messrs. Stewart, Pitcairn, Mackey, Jones, Walton and President Wilson.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The Chief Engineer reported in detail the fires and alarms of the month of July, together with movements made of apparatus and changes in employees. Mr. White reports that there were seventeen alarms and the largest fires were those at the foundries and machine shops of Lewis & Coulter and Butler. The total loss so far as could be ascertained was only $1,705. One accident occurred, Mr. John Nelson being thrown from a carriage, by which his shoulder was dislocated.

The report was accepted and the action of the Chief on the several changes made was approved.

The report of Mr. Fullwood, Superintendent of the Telegraph was next read. Mr. F. announces that the lines on the South Side will be in operation to-day. With these circuits, and the completion of those of the East End and Hazlewood districts, there will be about one hundred and twenty-five miles of wire and thirty-three alarm boxes in use. In view of the necessary constant attention to keep the telegraph in order, the Superintendent asks that a wagon be procured, and that the use of one of the extra horses be allowed when distant points have to be reached for repairs.

The report was accepted and the request for a wagon was referred to the Monthly Committee.

ABSENCE AT MEETING ACCEPTED.

Col. Stewart brought up the question of hose, stating that he believe an additional supply was badly needed.

Chief White being called upon stated that if each company was allowed 1,500 feet, an additional one necessary it will require 19,000 feet while there are sixteen on hand but 9,000 feet, and some ft all.

Some discussion ensued and it was the general opinion that there should be several thousand feet, extra, always on hand for emergencies.

On motion of Col. Stewart the Monthly Committee was instructed to contract for 10,000 feet of cartridged hose, such as adopted by the commission.

In the absence of Mr. McKivy, chairman of a special committee to investigate relative to the complaints as to the location of the engine in the upper part of the South Side, Mr. Stewart made the report. The principal complaint, he said, came from the Jones & Laughlin's firm, they fearing that their works and the property in that vicinity could not be reached quickly enough. The committee, upon trial, convinced the parties that the apparatus from the Walton House could reach the location named in an pie time.

The report was accepted.

On motion it was ordered that all July bills having been audited by the Monthly Committee be paid.

On motion the Committee was instructed to request the City Hall Commission to furnish another table and some more chairs for the room of the Fire Commissioners, to allow better facilities for the press.

The President notified members of the Commission that the three new steamers would be tested on to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Col. Stewart, from the Committee, reported the purchase of a lot on the corner of Bingham and a building for the Dispatch steamer. The price is $8,500.

The report was approved.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn a committee of three was ordered to contract for a new hook and ladder and Stewart were appointed the committee.

Mr. Jones said that there was a popular demand in the South Side for an alarm bell, and on his motion a committee was ordered to inquire into the expediency of providing the same. Messrs. Jones, Walton and Chambers were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn, the committee was also instructed to inquire as to the location of an alarm bell in the East End.

To prevent conflict of authority at the engine houses on Seventh avenue, where a steamer and a hook and ladder truck are both located, the Commission directed the Chief Engineer to place the control of both companies, while in the house, in the charge of the foreman of the truck, and that he be held accountable for discipline and good order there.

THE OIL EXPLOSION.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

The Explosion Caused by "Over-pressure."

A New Theory Advanced in Regard to Explosion of Oil Stills.

Coroner West, last evening, resumed the investigation into the cause of the explosion at the Commercial oil refinery, which resulted in the death of Vincent Weidler. The following testimony was given:

TESTIMONY OF MR. ATKINSON.

George H. Atkinson, United States Inspector of Boilers, testified—Went out yesterday and examined the exploded still; the iron appeared to be good; the one peculiar thing I noticed, the iron broke all the way round the bend of the flange; could not tell I think the pressure was greater than the head of the still was able to bear. The shell would have borne much greater pressure than the head, without any support other than it had being without braces. The area of the head is 13,309 square inches. At a two and a half pounds pressure per square inch, there would be on the the head 8,354 pounds. Assuming the tensile to be 55,000 pounds per square inch and the iron three-eighths of an inch thick that would give 42,750 pounds breaking power. It has been determined that a riveted joint is but fifty-six hundredths of the strength of a solid plate. The break was not of a riveted joint. Deducting one-third from the strength of the plate, and we have the strength of that head-plate—28,500 pounds. In the judging from the character of the breaks as to the condition of the iron, less than two pounds pressure would have fractured this head. The contraction and expansion of the iron may fracture. I think I weakened the iron in the plate of good deal safer to that the stills would have been given a steam boiler, having been tested to 75 pounds. In seven thirty-six pounds, where is a large pipe, flowing out, there must have been some obstruction. I don't consider that the pipe explained how the pipe could be partially obstructed and yet discharge at the outlet. I have tried to show, by calculation, how much weaker the head was than the shell of the still. The head could have been made stronger by bracing. Do not think braces in the center would have been sufficient to have prevented the break at the point of fracture. I think the head could have been so braced as to have made it much stronger. All those stills, I think should have a well balanced safety valve on them.

The Coroner—If a competent man had charge of the stills could an explosion have occurred?

Witness—I am not prepared to answer that question satisfactorily, because I am not familiar with the process of stilling.

Coroner—Would you consider the stills safe if they were leaking at all the stills.

Witness—If a leak occurs in a steam boiler, I take it as an evidence of pressure. Where a boiler is caulked, and leaks when fired up, it is an evidence of interval pressure. If the caulking were imperfect, leaks might be apparent without any pressure.

MR. LOWRY'S THEORY.

Joseph L. Lowry, sworn—Am a hydraulic engineer. Examined the still, but was not an expert that would be called as a witness, and did not make any calculations. My impression is, that the worm became choked, and caused the rupture. The witness explained at length his theory, and the reasons which influenced his judgment.

The Coroner—Would the accident have happened if a competent man had charge of the stills?

Witness—The stillman may not have had any knowledge of the cause I speak of; from what I have heard lately, oil refiners have not generally regarded an obstruction of the worm as possible; a man could not be censured for not guarding against a danger he knew nothing about.

THE WEISENBERGERS ON THE STAND.

Philip Weisenberger, sworn—Am an oil refiner; my works are near the Commercial Refinery; I know nothing about the explosion; never took any one that the Commercial stills were dangerous; never authorized any one to notify them that their stills were dangerous; never let a man notify me before noticed little leaks in the stills, but nothing unusual; the Commercial stillman I consider a competent man.

John Weisenberger sworn—Am in the refining business with my father; I do not know much about the cause of the explosion; passed there five minutes before the explosion; the stills leaked some, but I did not think them dangerous; I never noticed any one that the stills were dangerous, but I did not consider them altogether safe, because I had noticed them leaking; know Mr. Purcell, the stillman; consider him a safe and competent man; told one man, after the explosion, that I did not think the stills safe, but did not say they were very dangerous; the morning I was over there I did not think them altogether safe, but it was safe enough to run them off in the morning; did not know if I was running those stills I would let the fire down a little.

Peter Weisenberger sworn—Am book-keeper at the Keystone Oil Works, noticed the Commercial's stills leaking the morning of the explosion and remarked to Mr. Purcell that I wouldn't like to run them; a few minutes afterwards the explosion occurred; don't know much about stilling myself.

Mr. McConnell, sworn—Noticed the pipes discharging benzine and water, freely, a short time before the explosion; the effect of oil being thrown over the goose neck would show crude oil at the outlet—the receiving house; Mr. Purcell, the stillman, has been running oil on fire about four years; he is a competent man, in my opinion; in case the fire had been allowed to burn down before the explosion, there would not have been heat enough to explode it.

With this witness the testimony closed and the room being cleared the jury entered upon the deliberation of the case.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

After about three quarter of an hour the jury decided upon the following verdict:

That Vincent Weidler came to his death on August 19, 1873, by the explosion of an oil still at the oil refinery situated at the corner of Thirty-second and Railroad streets, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh. The cause of said explosion was the over-pressure of steam or heated vapor in the bottom of the still, and the stillman not understanding the natural laws governing the same. The jury unanimously recommend that the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of oil refineries within the limits of settled portions of the city, and cause oil refineries that are so situated to be removed as they are at present time dangerous and the safety of the city is thereby endangered.

Attempted Suicide.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon William J. Simpson, a resident of the Southside and formerly proprietor of the Oil Exchange, a saloon on Sarah street. Simpson started as though going over the Hand street bridge having paid his toll at the upper side. He got about half way over, and went upon the walk of the lower side. A short distance from the Pittsburgh side, the traveler jumped from the railing and into the river apparently with the full intent to commit suicide. No sooner had he touched the water than he began to cry out lustily for help and on the coming of two men to his rescue he urged them to all possible speed. James Reilly and and a brother rescued the unfortunate man.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

McKeesport is organizing a Hook and Ladder Truck Company.

The sale of lots at the Allegheny Poor Farm yesterday netted $25,000.

The last three new fire engines will be tested on Water street to-morrow morning.

A German Lutheran Sunday-school picnic will be held at Oak Grove to-day.

A fire damaged Wiseman's drive a wagon over by his wagon, in Ross township, about three miles beyond Allegheny.

A pigeon, the property of George Ober, a brewer on Troy Hill, fell off his wagon yesterday morning and had one of his legs broken.

Edward Kelly, while driving a load of beer from a Troy Hill brewery, yesterday morning, fell from his seat while descending the hill, and had a leg broken by being run over by one of the wagon wheels.

Report comes from Allegheny that Mrs. Weidler, wife of the unfortunate who lost his life by the explosion at the Commercial Oil Refinery is lying dangerously ill. She is said to be insane.

Lizzie Kaisham, who was run down by a horse, is cutting up capers again. On Monday evening she cut Mrs. Richards with a razor in the shoulder, all on account of jealousy. Lizzie also cut Joseph Lewis on the leg.

Secretary McGonigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, yesterday received letters from Mayor Nellie against William Effendollar, residing on Carpenter alley, who will be charged with abandoning his wife. Warrant issued.

Deputy Mayor Melin, of Allegheny, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Hilgar, charged with the abandonment of his wife, on oath of Catharine Gill, prosecutrix. She also charges that the defendant resides in carpenter alley in our sister city.

A meeting of citizens of the late borough of East Birmingham will be held this evening at Odd Fellow's Hall for the purpose of devising the best means to contest the report of the commission appointed to ascertain the assests and liabilitiesof the South Side with the city of Allegheny and the city.

James Wallace, was caught Monday night, robbing the henroost of James Gibson, in the Twelfth ward. Officer Cotton pursued the thief down Twenty-third street to the Allegheny river. Wallace waited till he got fairly into the water, and then went for him ashore. He had a hearing before the Mayor and was committed for trial.

Jeremiah Kennedy was caught on Monday by officer Wilson in the act of stealing a carpet-sack from the Western Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Allegheny. A passenger had left it for a moment and Kennedy, seeing his opportunity, jerry froze to the articles and ran off. Fortunately for the passenger and owner, the officer noticed the operation and nabbed the thief, for which he was sent Kennedy to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Jesse Brooks, his wife Matilda and sister Mary Brooks, were arrested before Mayor Nellie on a charge of one mischief and riot, on oath of Terrence Coyle, a saloon keeper on Second avenue. The prosecutor alleges that on Monday night the defendants attacked his saloon with stones, broke the front door, and with the exception of several panes of glass destroyed the house, who raised an unearthly disturbance. They have been bound over in default of bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each for a hearing.

Wm. Showers, if the allegations of his wife, a blind woman, are true, deserves the severest penalty the law can inflict for bad treatment of his family. Mrs. Showers complains to Deputy Mayor Salisbury that William, having recently been released from the workhouse, commenced a quarrel, providing a pistol threatened to kill members of the family. Interference of neighbors, only, saved the family, of which there are four children and a blind jury. Mrs. Showers is dependent on charity for support.

Chief Irwin yesterday received a letter from Mr. John M. Kelly, at Richmond, Indiana, asking information concerning the sudden death in possession of a "tramp" by officer Grady. The writer stated that the sum of $1,000, consisting of a quantity of white metal ware, cheap jewelry, etc., had been stolen from him on the Pennsylvania railroad. He supposed it had been stolen either at Pittsburgh or Johnstown. The description of the articles in the satchel being correct the property was forwarded by express to Mr. Kelly.

Before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, William H. Staub charges James Whitten, a colored man, with assault and battery. The charge is that the defendant knocked the prosecutor down in a Diamond saloon, "before the same magistrate William Diehl is charged with the abandonment of his wife, Wilhelmina. She says that William neglects and refuses to support her. A man named Albert is charged by Mr. D. Ross with turning out a horse upon the streets against the will of himself. "George Page is charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a stove pipe, the especial complainant being William Hawthorn.

The Allegheny *Chronicle* of the 25th says: "The Rev. De Witt C. Byllesby, of Pittsburgh, who has been called to the rectorship of Grace Episcopal Church, in this city, filled that pulpit yesterday morning and evening, and delivered two very able sermons, to the great satisfaction, we believe, of the congregation. The call has not yet been accepted, but is under consideration. Mr. Byllesby is expected to preach to the congregation again, next Sunday. Mr. Byllesby has been rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, corner Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, for about three years, and his congregation will regret exceedingly to lose him.

Our friend James Onslow, since the temporary adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, of which body he is Sergeant-at-arms, has been having a most excellent time traveling, and judging from his healthy appearance on his return to this city he agrees with him. Mr. Onslow returned yesterday morning from a trip to Cape May via the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Corry, thence to Meadville, Mercer and Greenville, home, where he proposes to remain for the present. As Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and of the Finance Sub-Committee, he will make his headquarters at the Lincoln rooms, or Smithfield street ready to give information to callers.

A RATHER mysterious affair occurred on Saturday night last, upon which no light has as yet been thrown on. Two young men visited the office of Deputy Mayor Irwin, and stated that they desired to make information against certain parties for the felonious assault. One of them was cut on the face, while the other was cut on the breast and leg, and there was considerable blood oozing from the wounds of both. They stated that they had been attacked on Center avenue, in the neighborhood of the Catholic Church, by a party of roughs. Not having the names of their assailants by which to prosecute, they left the office, promising to return as soon as they had obtained them. They have not since been heard from, and their names were not procured.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

List of Delegates to the Last Convention.

The death of County Commissioner McGunnegle, who had two years of his term to serve, has rendered necessary, according to the usages of the Republican party, the re-assembling of the Convention to place in nomination a candidate to fill the vacancy. In view of this fact, and the general interest manifested among candidates and members of the party generally, we append a list of delegates to the last Convention to nominate a candidate for Commissioner.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Fred. Schlid.
Second ward—Robert McQuicheon.
Third ward—Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward—Fred. Rinehart.
Fifth ward—J. F. Moore.
Sixth ward—George K. Beecher.
Seventh ward—E. G. Matthews.
Eighth ward—Wm. Kerr.
Ninth ward—James F. Jones.
Tenth ward—John W. Haskin.
Eleventh ward—W. Hamilton.
Twelfth ward, first precinct—John Baker.
Twelfth ward, second precinct—Thomas McMeal.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—R. K. Wardrop.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—A. C. Coe.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Isaac Watson.
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—George Nossenthaler.
Seventeenth ward—Wm. Bostwick.
Eighteenth ward—Henry Williams.
Nineteenth ward—A. P. McWilliams.
Twentieth ward—Richard Devereux.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—Jared M. Brush.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Charles Stocker.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—William P. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. H. Miller.
Twenty third ward—David Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—J. Mulholland.
Twenty-fifth ward—Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth ward—Wilson Jarret.
Twenty-seventh ward—Andrew Bader.
Twenty-eighth ward—Jos. H. Seven.
Twenty-ninth ward—B. McCoy.
Thirtieth ward—William Gough.
Thirty-first ward—Wm. H. A.
Thirty-second ward—Henry Ward.
Thirty-third ward—William Gerty.
Thirty-fourth ward—William Edwards.
Thirty-fifth ward—H. Smith.
Thirty-sixth ward—Richard Caddy.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—George Irwin.
Second ward—George D. Riddle.
Third ward, First precinct—John Aiken.
Third ward, Second precinct—Frederick Faber.
Fourth ward, First precinct—William Gardner.
Fourth ward, Second precinct—George H. Boerker.
Fifth ward—William M. Clancy.
Sixth ward—S. J. Christ.
Seventh ward—A. Arent.
Eighth ward—William Zehnder.
Ninth ward—George Edmunds.
Tenth ward—Peter Shaffer.
Eleventh ward—Philip Neihart.

SUBURBAN.

McKeesport, First ward—John W. Patterson.
McKeesport, Second ward—John Wadsworth.
McKeesport, Third ward—Jacob Everett.
Braddock—John H. Cooper.
Braddock's—Thomas Drake.
Sewickley—William Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—G. W. Hahn.
West Elizabeth—Henry Hanthoover.
Turtle Creek—George McGraw.
Millvale—Brewer Scott.
Bellevue—J. K. Snodgrass.
Etna—J. H. Boerzler.
Charleroi—Wm. Wilcox.
Mansfield—A. J. Mcquinty.
Vernon—Robert Gray.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck, First precinct—Thomas Paisley.
Kilbuck, Second precinct—J. W. Robinson.
Leet—George W. Gibbs.
Plum—James Gray.
Ross—Robert Ellis.
Elizabeth, First precinct—Not represented.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—Adam Kerber.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Wm. Douglass.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—N. B. Boyd.
Mifflin—Joseph Perkins.
Robinson—First precinct.
Robinson, Second precinct—Wm. McIlwaine.
Moon—S. H. Hesner.
Franklin—Edward Thompson.
Baldwin, First precinct—James Powell.
Baldwin, Second precinct—John W. Briggs.
Lowe, First precinct—John Crider.
Ross, Second precinct—George F. Quail.
McCandless—Wm. Lusk.
East Deer—Hugh Woods.
Upper St. Clair—Alex. Davidson.
North Fayette—G. G. McKee.
Neville—James Dixon.
Scholars, First precinct—C. Baurlein.
Shaler, Second precinct—John Miller.
Harrison—V. Illiams.
Wilkins, First precinct—J. S. Woodwell.
Wilkins, Second precinct—J. P. Lane.
Patton, First precinct—P. H. Mackey.
Patton, Second precinct—Wm. M. Haymaker.
North Versailles—Wm. Gray.
South Versailles, First precinct—R S Baldridge.
South Versailles, Second precinct—Gotard Kuhn.
South Versailles, Third precinct—James M. Love.
Jefferson—Wm. Reed.
Charlton—Edward Sperring.
Findley—J. D Sheafer.
Ohio—Alexander Stevenson.
Reserve—George Keefer.
Snowden—Edward Oliver.
Pine—E. W. Kidd.
West Deer—James McIntyre.
Indiana, First precinct—John Federkeil.
Indiana, Second precinct—John Henderson.
Forward—M. Clark.
South Fayette—Jacob Jordan.
Crescent—Jacob Marks.
Crescent—W. Shaw.
Richland—L. B. Allen.
Union—Alex. Oliver.
Hampton—H. W. Ferguson.
Aleppo, First precinct—A. W. Lee.
Scott, Second precinct—Joseph Couch.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
Harrison—A. L. Dripp.
Lincoln—W. Caughey.
Forward—Hanley Applegate.
Stowe—H. B. Neese.

Mr. C. J. H. Snodgrass, of Bellevue, served as chairman of the last Convention, with Messrs. J. H. Miller, J. S. Woodwell and Wm. M. Clancy as secretaries.

The County Executive Committee meets to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, when the reassembling of the Convention will probably be determined upon.

A New Confidence Game.

A. G. Armstrong, of Toledo, Ohio, came to the city Monday night, in company with a new made acquaintance, who is a glass manufacturer, and proposed that he would stock a trading boat with glass at Pittsburgh, and then they would float leisurely down the Ohio and dispose of the cargo, dividing the profits. Armstrong had found a suitable boat lying in the Allegheny river, and the man who said he owned the boat asked fifty dollars for it. Armstrong was asked by the glass manufacturer to advance this sum as his share of the investment. Armstrong went to Byllesby's friend then went to the Union Depot to look after their baggage. The glass manufacturer, however, suddenly disappeared. Armstrong then went to the boat, and, after some further inquiry, found the real owner, who said the boat was worth a couple of hundred dollars. The glass manufacturer and boat owner had victimized Mr. Armstrong, and his fifty dollars were gone.

The McCully-Clark Case.

Before Register Gray, yesterday, an argument was heard in the McCully-Clark case, the question being on the admission of testimony offered by Mr. Clark to prove that of the contestants. After hearing the opposing counsel the Register decided to receive the evidence offered by Mr. Clark, and the other testimony in the case will be taken this morning, giving the contestants privilege to rebut any new evidence that may be offered. The time fixed for the taking of testimony has been fixed for the further hearing in the case, and the Register expressed his intention to render his decision during this week, as the fall term of the Court begins next week. It is understood that the testimony to be introduced by respondents will be mainly confined to proving the genuineness of the signature to the Bond of Friendship.

The Races To-day.

Should the weather prove favorable there will be a large attendance at the Fair Ground to witness the races this afternoon. Great interest is manifested in the contests already announced, and all lovers of horses should be present in force of expectation for nice exhibitions. There was lively time at the Central Hotel last evening, on the occasion of the pool selling for the contests today. In the 2:30 race Irving was the favorite, and in the other race Gentry was the favorite for the field. A large amount of money is "up" on the races.

Oil Explosion and Fire.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred in the receiving house attached to the Citizens' Oil Refinery. The house was burned down, together with most of the oil it contained. The total loss will likely be fully covered by one thousand dollars. To signs of alarm were given, because of the almost impassible condition of the east end of Butler street. Two employees, Messrs. McGinn and Schoitzer, were injured by being burned about the hands and face.

THE OIL REGIONS.

List of the Big Wells—Prospect that the Production will Soon Reach 40,000 Barrels Per Day.

The Titusville *Courier* says of the Modoc oil territory: This rich district is in Concord township, Butler county. It embraces at present an area of one thousand acres, all of which is upon the oil belt. How much further this belt extends no one knows, as all the wells sunk in this vicinity have been highly productive. There are now eleven wells, producing an aggregate of 6,750 barrels of oil. They all flow through the casing, not one of them have been tubed. No sooner do the drilling tools strike the sand rock than the oil spouts forth. A contrivance in the top of the casing for carrying away the oil, having been provided, it is allowed to flow on undisturbed. The Troutman well was struck on the 23d of March last, and has now been flowing five months, during which time it has produced 25,000 barrels of oil. Its daily production at one time was 650 barrels. It is now producing 400 barrels a day. Mr. J. A. Bostwick, the principal owner of the Troutman farm, as well as several other farms in this vicinity, sunk this well at an expenditure of $30,000, none of which soon attracted operators to this locality. Surveys were made and leases given out. The following shows the results thus far of this wonderful territory:

Troutman well, Troutman farm, struck in March, now producing daily	600 barrels.
Fleming & Paine well, John Star farm, struck in June, now producing daily	500 "
Fleming & Paine well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	650 "
Boyer well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	550 "
Percy & Beck well, John Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	500 "
Brawley well, Jerry Star farm, struck in July, now producing daily	450 "
Capt. Jack well, Harper farm, struck in July, now producing daily	450 "
Vandergrift well, Harper farm, struck in August, now producing daily	900 "
Modoc well, Troutman farm, struck in August, now producing daily	1,000 "
W. W. Thompson well, Morrow farm, struck in August, now producing daily	1,000 "
Seep well, McClung farm, struck in August, now producing daily	700 "
Total daily production	6,650 "

There are to be tested this week six wells, as follows:

On the Troutman farm three wells respectively by L. H. Smith, Satterfield and John S. Miller; on the Gruber farm one well by Phillips Brothers; on the Jerry Star farm one well by Flemming & Paine, and on the Harper farm one by Phillips & Vanausdal. There are also in this locality about fifty wells in all now drilling, with a considerable number of additional rigs going up. Should the six wells to be tested this week average as much as the eleven already struck, there will be added to the production in this district alone over three thousand barrels. And at the rate of development in other quarters, it is not difficult to see that the daily production will soon reach 50,000 barrels.

It is announced that General Butler is about to change his policy in the conduct of his campaign, and instead of relying entirely upon the labors of the canvassers in his employ, is to make eight or ten addresses before the time for holding the State Convention, commencing in Worcester last night.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Wallace Sisters and their company gave their third performance at the Pittsburgh Opera House last evening, to a very fine audience, both as to number and character. The farce of "A Kiss in the Dark" preceded the main attraction, the burlesque of "Cinderella." The latter was by no amount of odds better than "Aladdin." The elder sisters Wallace had a greater chance to display their abilities; while little Maud "came out strong." She has talent, and will eventually make for mark in the profession, if her life is spared. Mr. Forrester was also extremely funny as "Clorinda." The other members of the company did well. The great feature of the evening were the banjo solo by Charles E. Dobson, introducing the "Carnival of Venice" and "Home, Sweet Home;" and the banjo trio of Mr. Dobson, Miss Jennie Wallace and Mr. Gus Howard, in which the "three flying banjos" formed a noticeable part.

Alms's American Theater.

Two performances will be given at this theater today—a matinee this afternoon and the regular evening performance. The whole company will appear, including Harry Macarthy in his wonderful dialect acts, songs, etc., and the great sensational drama of "Orofoso," with Frank Frayne and Miss Clara Dutter in their rifle shooting.

Gilmore's Varieties.

What with Charley Howard's sketches, the dancing, singing and other novelties at this old established theater, people cannot have the least excuse to complain of lack of interest. The bills offered are very comprehensive, including something to please every one. On Saturday afternoon the regular performances will be given to-day, afternoon and evening.

It is stated that an arrangement has been made between the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne Railroad Company and the lessees of the road, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company, for providing additional equipment and rolling stock to meet the increasing traffic with both the old and new roads at the western terminus.

Docks & Cuskey,

Importers of Scotch Granite and manufacturers of American Granite in all styles of monumental art, corner Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, Pittsburgh.

Geyser Spring Water

Is a powerful cathartic, while at the same time, by proper use, its minerals may be retained to operate as a tonic and build up an enfeebled system.

After wines or hearty eating, the water is a sure corrective. Unrivalled for the cure of dyspepsia in addition, while relieving the system of uncongenial and injurious substances.

It cures sick headache.

Corrects acidity of stomach. Relieving nervous and feverish irritation and headache.

Geyser Water also acts with excellent effect upon the kidneys.

The LITHIA found in this water is a specific for gravel or stone, and is effectual in dissolving the gravel or limestone and urate deposits in the urinary organs.

This excellent water is brought here in its natural condition in large tin lined barrels, and drawn through ice at the drug stores of

HUSTON, McCANDLESS & McKENNAN,
86 Market street, and opposite the Postoffice.

Pool Selling

For the Friendship Park Association at the Central Hotel, corner Third avenue and Smithfield street. None other recognized.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., offers inducements in connection to tourists to Cape May.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 19 Fifth avenue.

For Hotel Use.

Double thick China and heavy white stoneware, with a complete stock in their line, for sale at low prices by R. R. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 19 Fifth avenue.

Another Victory for Pittsburgh.

Our late and distinguished fellow townsman Dr. H. W. Lyon, Expositor, has received a telegram from Vienna, stating that the first medal and certificate of merit had been awarded to the "Eclipse Company for Eclipse Lubricating Oils," made under his patents. These oils are used by very many of the principal railroads and manufacturers of the United States and give great satisfaction.

Carriages, &c.

It is a conceded fact that the work in the way of carriages, carts, etc., turned out by Messrs. C. Coleman & Son from their extensive works Nos. 17 and 19 Marion avenue, Allegheny, is the handsomest and most reliable of any manufactured for sale anywhere about Pittsburgh. Their stock is a large and varied one composing any wheeled vehicle, from a wheelbarrow up. Their facilities for manufacturing are extensive, and any order left with them is bound to be filled to the satisfaction of the purchaser. They are moderate in their charges. Repairing is also attended to both promptly and well. Any one intending to purchase will consult their interest if not do so without giving Messrs. C. & Co. a call.

Rush Balance.

Those parties desiring something new and economical in the way of furniture for parlors or rooms, to call at the office of the Anderson Sash Balance Company, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, where they will find the most complete and satisfactory article extant. The sash works like a charm—no friction and only a child can raise it. The balances are placed in the solid or tower the window with ease. The community have long felt the want of a sash that would balance for a long time, and there is no doubt that we now have the desired article. It can be applied to either new or old buildings. Go and see them.

Special Cable Telegram from the World's Exposition

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